ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,060—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	12th May.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th " FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.L. GANGES	4236	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L. MASSILA	4902	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewes	10th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	31st "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia, transhipat Colombo:—

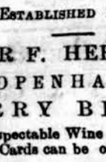
ROHILLA, 17th May; RAVENNA, 30th May;
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; SUTLEJ, 25th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	11th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
HELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May th, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden.	3212	about 17th May.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
SIA	J. Laird	June 9.
RSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
SPANIA	S. Abrey	July 30.
RABIA	G. Read	August 3.
SIA	J. Laird	September 26.
RSIA	R. Hutchison	November 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 7, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. treated on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 10th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 10th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

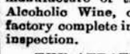
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 11th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the owest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Ld., have completed the erection of their New Machinery for the manufacture of these Beverages, and of their non-Alcoholic Wine, on an extensive scale, and their factory complete in all its departments is now open to inspection.

THE AERATED WATERS NAMED BELOW CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON, AND PRIME GINGER-ALE,

In perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM OF FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

	Per Doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-water should be	Rs. 0 12
AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c	0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own, far superior to that of any other Tonic-Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic	1 0
LEMONADE possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 0
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0

Bottles Charged Extra.

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening;
or,
Open and decant gently on ice.
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL.

CRICKET.

	Cash.	Credit.
BALLS, CRICKET—	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam, each	4 8	5 2
Do. Treble Seam, each	5 10	6 6
Do. Four Seam, registered, each	6 8	7 6
Eclipse composition, each	2 2	2 8
Duke's Double Seam, first quality each	4 8	5 2
Do. Treble do. do. each	6 8	7 6
Boys' each from	1 8	1 10
to	2 4	2 10
BATS, All Cane, A quality, each	11 14	13 4
Do. do. B " each	9 10	10 12
Do. do. C " each	7 6	8 4
BATS, Boys' each from	1 12	2 0
to	3 8	3 10
Do. Patent Exceller, each	16 14	19 4
Do. Cobbett's, All Cane, each	13 8	15 4
Do. Frowd's Driver, each	19 2	21 8
TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box	11 14	13 4

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Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with the best Hide Leather specially dressed—

ASSOCIATION BALLS—

Nos.	4	5	6
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cash, each	7 6	7 14	9 0
Credit, each	8 4	8 14	10 2

RUGBY BALLS—

Nos.	4	5	6
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cash, each	6 12	7 10	8 12
Credit, each	7 10	8 8	9 12

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Pumps for inflating Foot-Balls	4 0	4 8
Shin Guards, per pair from	1 12	2 0
to	2 4	3 6

Spare Insides, best Vulcanized-Rubber—

Nos.	4	5	6
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cash, each	2 4	2 10	3 0
Credit, each	2 10	2 14	3 6

TENNIS, BADMINTON, **POLO.**
GOLF. &c., &c., RACQUETS. &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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FLANNEL SHIRTS,

3 FOR Rs. 16.

FLANNEL SLEEPING SUITS,

3 FOR Rs. 33.

NETT CASH or V. P. P.

Measurement Required:—HEIGHT, NECK, CHEST, AND SLEEVE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under
Uniform.
Six for Rs. 15-8.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and
Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs,
and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best
Fourfold Linen throughout
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth,
with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest
Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel,
for Cricketing or Lawn-
Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in
White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks,
newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

WATCHES not Manufactured for BUBBLE REPUTATIONS, but Manufactured on sound and honest Scientific principles to take prominent places as STANDARD GENUINE CHEAP WATCHES.

THE POOR MAN'S WATCH.

THIS is a Watch we have Specially Manufactured to meet the requirements of those who do not care to indulge in the luxury and advantages of the excellence of the higher grades and classes of Watches. Its external appearance is very matter of fact; as a glance at it is sufficient to carry conviction to any mind of its intrinsic worth and strong character. The Mechanism is the most Perfect of its kind. It has an exceedingly strong Lever movement and is Jewelled in all essential parts, a perfect balance, and Guaranteed to keep time in any Climate. It has Stout Hands and a Bold Dial, and though the Dial reports the fact of its being the property of a POOR MAN, we nevertheless feel sure that even a MILLIONAIRE would not be ashamed to use so excellent a time-keeper notwithstanding its humble appearance.

Watch, complete in a Neat Case, with Spare Glass and Mainspring, and sent Post Free at Our Risk to any part of India and Burmah for ..... Rs. 16-8.

FOR Rs. 12-8 We can Supply a Similar Watch to above, but with the English Key winding system, and without the Name, "POOR MAN'S WATCH," on Dial.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WELLS' ROUGH ON PREPARATIONS.

Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Laurel Oil, Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats, Mother Swan's Syrup, &c.

AGENTS:
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MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

			Rs. A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per 100 ...	5 12
Do.	" 2	Medium " ...	5 0
Superfine	" C	Largest " ...	5 8
Do.	" 4	Large " ...	4 12
Do.	" 5	Medium " ...	4 0
Extra fine	" 8	Large " ...	4 0
Do.	" 10	Medium " ...	2 12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs. a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12 0
Romeo Y Jullietta, per box of 50	5 8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10 0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

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SOFT FELT HATS. —"SKETCH" —"BADEN."

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GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

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Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

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SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MAGIC FLORAL BOWER,

(LAST MONTH)

Near THE GAIETY THEATRE,

Comprises and Illustrates a Grand Optical Wonder and Delusion of the 19th Century, never before witnessed in India. It is a Scientific Show put together to please and Puzzle the sight and brain to entire satisfaction.

Open EVERY EVENING from 4 to 11 P.M.

Admission Fee Reduced to 4 Annas.

NOTICE.

AS Resolved at the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the MERCANTILE PRESS CO. Limited, held on 14th October, 1893, Notice is hereby given that the New Share Certificates will be issued in lieu of the Old ones from 10th proximo.

TALAKCHUND & SHAPURJI.

NOTICE.

INTIMATION is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain JOHN CYRIL FRANCIS, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, who died at Deolali, on the 4th of May, 1894, should prefer their claims within one month from this date, to the President, Committee of Adjustment, after which no claims will be received; and all persons owing money to the said Estate are requested to communicate with the President, Committee of Adjustment, within the same period.

H. D. ROSSETER, MAJOR,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Deolali, 7th May, 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bond Warrants of the undermentioned goods belonging to the late Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Limited (now in Liquidation), have been MISLAID or LOST. Application for Duplicate Warrants has been made by the Undersigned, the Attorneys in Bombay, for the Official Receiver and Liquidator in England of the said Company. Any person or persons claiming the goods are therefore required to make known their claim to the Traffic Manager, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay Port Trust, within 7 days from this date, after which date Duplicate Warrants will be issued to the above named applicants:—

THE GOODS IN BOND ARE:—

(1) 6 Hogsheads Brandy, marked A N—S J—Ex Sutlej, Warrant No. 303, dated 20th May, 1891.
(2) 3 Hogsheads Brandy, marked B B 2038—40—Warrant No. 412, dated 29th August, 1891.
(3) 12 Cases Champagne, marked A N—E S—E S I, 1 Ex Shannon, Warrant No. 449, dated 13th June, 1892.
(4) 24 Cases Whisky, marked 5 J B—A N—E S—E S I and Co., Ex Roumania, Warrant No. 407, dated 29th July, 1891.
(5) 14 Cases Whisky, marked C B—A N—C S—E S G, Ex Shannon, Warrant No. 449, dated 13th June, 1892.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1894.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND & BAYLEY,
Attorneys for the Official Receiver and Liquidator.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,

BREECHES-MAKERS,

SHIRT-MAKERS,

HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In The Matter of GHELLA ASPAL, of Bombay, Cutchi Hindu Inhabitant, an Adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of Mr. FREDERICK EDGELOW, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning creditor, Mr Frederick Edgelow, was filed in this Honourable Court on the first day of May Instant, and whereas the said Ghella Aspal has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Second day of May, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 4th day of May, 1894.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98·
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 50 / 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	320 / 240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4·
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	101
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4·
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,875
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,320
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25·
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 2·	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	308
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	6·
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3 0
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Treacher & Co.	3,000	500	100	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100 / 25		

PRESS COMPANIES. Yearly Rs.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45·
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	26·
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	135
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ / 192½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,225
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	455
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munnar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	190	1,800
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	372	200	all	16	200 / 215
Volkart		1,001	1000	Rs. 0	1,010

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	3(0
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	300
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	535
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	645
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	4 / 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	,000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	148
Lord Reay Mlg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	775
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	30·
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,575
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	115
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	315
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,217½
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	551
Venlshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	840
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

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China Leaf	„ 28-14	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„ 28-5	„
Do. do. new	„ 28-7	„
Australia do.	„ 28-4	
Bombay do.	„ 18-2	
English Sovereigns	„ 18-2	
Do. Drassos	„ 99	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 99	
Do. 17½ do.	„ 96	
Carolus Dollars	„ 202	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„ 185	
Fanoi	„ 310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
University Election of a Municipal Councillor, 4 to 6 p.m.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Congo entered the dock on Monday, and the steamers Gloucester City, Kurrachee, Janeta and Naseri, yesterday; the steamer Ponani left it on Monday, and the steamers Satrunjee and Indra and barque Aconcagua yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Thibet entered the dock on Monday, and the steamers City of London, Pachumba and Bisagno left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 10th instant.

A NEWLY MARRIED WIFE.—Allibhoy Adamji, residing at Doctor Street, has reported to the police that his wife Miriam, whom he married only three days ago, ran away from his house on Monday.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—Prize-distribution and dance to take place in the Town Hall, at 8-45 p.m., on Thursday. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, A.-D.-C., has kindly promised to distribute the prizes.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.—The election of a Municipal Councillor by the Fellows of the Bombay University, in the place of the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, resigned, takes place from 4 to 6 p.m. to-day. The candidates are Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee and Professor Hathornthwaite, not Professor Peterson, as stated before.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Bacon, Colaba, reports to the police that about 4 o'clock on Monday morning he was disturbed by some persons walking about the room. He at once jumped up from bed and saw two persons carrying his box, containing property of the value of Rs. 282 outside. He gave chase to them, when they dropped the box and ran away. The complainant identified one of the men as a cook.

NASIK HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Miss (Dr. Sophia E. Smith) qualified to practise medicine, after four years' study at the Grant Medical College, has been appointed Lady Superintendent of the above institution at Nasik. Dr. Sophia Smith very successfully passed her examination, and obtained the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne's medal as a mark of high proficiency. She proceeds this evening to Nasik to take charge of her new duties.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 8 o'clock this evening :—

March	Festival	Boggetti.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Valse	Life of an Artist	Strauss.
Intermezzo	Ride to Moscow	Huetz.
Selection	La Mascotte	Montgomery.
Dance Caprice	My Sweetheart	Boggetti.
Fantasia	Pantomania	Williams.
Barn Dance		Jasper Vale-Lane.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT MAZAGON.—Mr. R. W. Sharp, residing at Mazagon Road, has reported to the police that at about half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, he awoke on hearing some one striking a match in his bed-room. He called out, and saw a man jumping out through a window. On examining the room he discovered that currency notes, cash, and pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 90 had been stolen from a drawer in his room. The clothings were subsequently found lying in the compound of the house.

A SMART THIEF.—Luis Lobo, residing at Dhobie Talao, has reported to the police that he entrusted a coolie with a box containing clothes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 90, and directed him to carry it to his house, but the coolie failed to do so. The coolie, on being questioned, stated that while he was taking the box with him along the road, a Portuguese came up and represented that he was the owner of the box and asked him to put it down on the road, as he wanted to put some biscuits in it. The coolie did so, and the Portuguese walked off with the box.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE VICTORIA DOCK.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the morgue, regarding the death of a mendicant, named Doorgapa Yanka, aged twenty-seven years. The deceased was deaf and dumb. It appears that on Monday a number of labourers were engaged in discharging unpressed bales of cotton from the steamer Pachumba on to the Victoria Dock, and were rolling the bales from the ship to the wharf, when the deceased, who happened to pass by that way, was knocked down by one of the bales and rendered unconscious. He bled from the nose and ears and died almost immediately. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the jury.

DISOBEYING A CAPTAIN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Thomas Valtier was charged with disobeying the lawful commands of his captain, Edward William White, Commander of s. s. Hannah M. Bell. The accused was a cook on board the steamer, and it being brought to the notice of the captain that he had neglected to do his duty the captain ordered him to do his work properly. The accused paid no attention to the captain's orders, and refused to do as he was told. The accused denied the charge, but his Worship convicted him on the evidence before the court, and sentenced him to one week's imprisonment.

THE LATE MR. SASSOON.—The Poona Beni-Israel community, of which Mr. Daniel Rahanim, pensioned Subadar-Major Bahadur, is the headman, has passed the following resolution :—"Hashkaba will be read in memory of the late Honourable Solomon David Sassoon on every Saturday morning and noon, Monday and Thursday mornings, every morning during holidays and all fast days in the year, morning and noon services at the time of the opening of the Shepher (Roller) after the usual Barakha : this should be done for one year. Our small community has passed this resolution as the acknowledgment of the late Solomon David Sassoon's past acts of charity throughout the world, and as he was reckoned the eldest and the head of the Jews throughout India. Poona, 21st March, 1894."

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Ameer Hoosein, a Pathan, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with personating a police officer, under Section 117 of the Indian Penal Code. It appears that at 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning, accused entered a house belonging to one Mahadoo Tookaram, at Elphinstone Road, and stopped the singing going on there in consequence of a birth in Tookaram's family. On the latter questioning the accused as to his authority to do this, he audaciously replied that he was a police jamadar and would not allow singing at that hour, unless he was paid eight annas. Tookaram's wife offered four annas, which the accused declined to accept and dragged Tookaram out of his house. In the meantime a police jamadar going on his rounds, came up, and on hearing the statement of the complainant, took the accused into custody. Accused, in defence, pleaded intoxication, and said that he did not know what had happened. The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CONCERT.—The concert at the Indo-British Institution on Monday evening was quite a success. It was organised by Mrs. Hewett in aid of the funds of Holy Trinity Church. The entertainment began with a piano solo by Miss Walton, entitled "Grand Caprice Aerien," which was beautifully performed. The solos by Mr. Coates were good, especially "Ailsa Mine," which was loudly applauded. The solo by Miss Gilder, entitled "After," was rendered with much pathos and softness. The violin solos by Mr. Schneider were admirably executed, but the gems of the evening were the zither solos by Professor Rabe, whose digital execution showed that he is a master of the instrument. The duet "Woodland Whispers," by Mrs. Hewett and Miss E. Gilder, was very nicely rendered. The song "Elephanta," by Mr. Davies, was so loudly encored that he had to respond by singing "Coming through the Rye." The duet by Mrs. Hewett and Master Steward was sung with much pathos by Mr. Stephenson's recitation. "The Charity Dinner" was so humorous that the house was convulsed with laughter. The entertainment was brought to a close by Mr. Schneider playing "God Save the Queen." The piano was a sweet-tone instrument kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Schneider.

EVENING PARTY AT GRANT ROAD.—In connection with the weddings of his two brothers and his daughter, Mr. Hajee Sulliman Abdool Wahed, of Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Company, gave an evening party on Monday, at the Mahomedan Muzafarabad, Grant Road, to the principal native gentlemen of the city. The bungalow and its approaches were illuminated with tumbler-lights and coloured lanterns. The grand hall upstairs was also illuminated for the occasion; and two companies of nautch-girls danced and sang for the amusement of the guests, who were received by the host himself at the top of the staircase. A string band, stationed in the compound of the bungalow, played a selection of music during the evening. Refreshment buffets were laid in another part of the bungalow for the guests, among whom were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Messrs. Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed, A. M. Dharamsi, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Nujmoodin Tyebjee, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Rahimtula Khairaj, Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, Dr. De Monte, Messrs. Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Runchordas Narotumdas, Oomer Jamal, Fakirchand Premchand, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Joseph Samuel, Ghellabhai Haridas, Sorabjee Frenchman, Dost Mahomed Allana, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Goolam Hoosein N. Mistree, Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Muncherjee Jagose, Framjee Temuljee Mirza, Ismail Sett, Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail, Tyabali Kareemjee, Cumroodin Amiroodin, Hajee Ismail Gool Mahomed, Moulvi Hidayatula Saheb, &c. The party broke up at a late hour, flowers and rosewater being distributed to all the guests.

OFFICIAL NAVIGATION SURVEYS.

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL INDIAN MARINE STEAMER INVESTIGATOR, 515 tons, (Commander C. F. Oldham, R. N.) arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calicut, which port she left on the 3rd May. The Investigator left Bombay, in October last, and proceeded to the Laccadive Islands to make surveys of Sapeli Par and Kavaatti Islands, and she then went to the northern part of the Maldive group where sectional lines of soundings were run into the deep water off the coral reefs. The ship next proceeded to Minikoi and sounded a new bank just to the north of the Island, where the water was previously supposed to have been a thousand fathoms deep. The Investigator then resumed her survey work on the Madras coast, and completed the survey to Madras, including the Pulicat and Armeghan shoals; on the 26th February she proceeded to Palk Strait to survey the approaches to Pamban Pass, Finishing this undertaking on the 19th April, she proceeded to Trincomalee, which she left on the 22nd April and called at Colombo on the 28th. The vessel then went to Calicut which was left on the 3rd instant for Bombay. On the way the ship put out for deep sea trawls between Calicut and Bombay. In the late gale at Ceylon, the Investigator, the s. s. Lady Gordon, and a native barque were left at the anchorage after the heavy squall which was encountered at Kangensenthorai. The Investigator will stay in Bombay harbour over the monsoon, leaving in October next.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 28th April 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Samuel Maurice Johnson, Managing Director of the Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for an improved fastener for the purdahs and kanaths of tents, to be known as the Johnson Tent Link; William Hunt Sinclair Marriott, an Assistant of the Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for an improved fastener for the purdahs and kanaths of tents, to be known as the Marriott Simplex Tent Catch; Cecil James Dissent, Deputy Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital and School, of No. 137, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, for an improved cooking stove, to be called the Cook and Baker; W. H. Casebourne, Manager of the Madras Portland Cement, Brick, and Tile Works, Washermanpett, Madras, for a process of manufacturing pipes, junctions, bends, etc., from dry or powdered Portland, Roman, and other artificial and natural cements; Frank Edmond Winsland, of Tippuk Tea Estate, in the District of Lakhimpore, in the Province of Assam, Tea Planter, for a furnace for drying tea.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—John Henry Richardson Dinsmore of Emlyn Street, Liverpool, England, Engineer, for improvements in and connected with the manufacture of gas from coal and apparatus employed therein. (From 25th April 1894 to 24th April 1895); Fuckeer Chand Dass, Mistry of Bantra, near Howrah, in the District of Hooghly, for improvements in sugar-cane mills. (From 26th March 1894 to 25th March 1895.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Captain J. W. Malet's invention for a light field service tent for two men, to be called Malets Light Field Service Tent for two men (Specification filed 23rd January 1890); Messrs. Wladimir Schevelin and Peter Mindovsky's invention for a process for cleansing and bleaching fibrous substances and for fixing organic colouring matters thereon by means of acid and alkaline residues of naphtha manufacture. (Specification filed 23rd January 1890); Messrs. Wladimir Schevelin and Peter Mindovsky's invention for a process for the treatment of vegetable fibres by means of acid and alkaline residues of naphtha manufacture. (Specification filed 25th January 1890.)

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE week's season reports in the Central Provinces include the following :—

Saugor.—11,437 maunds of grain imported during the week. Relief works started in all tahsils. Relief granted to 2,927 persons in Rehli, Saugor and Banda tahsils. This is exclusive of Municipal relief works. Continued reports received of the distressed condition of the poorer classes. Prices rising. Health continues good. Water ample. In Khurai relief granted to 3,825 persons, inclusive of Municipality.

Damoh.—3,464 maunds of grain imported into the district up to 21st April. Prices continue to be the same in both tahsils. Cattle disease prevalent in Tejgarh, Gysabad and Tendukhera Circles.

Distressed condition of the poorer classes prevailing in Saugor where imports of grain increasing day by day, and the relief works granted relief to several thousands. Prices remain unchanged except in Saugor.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	12	5 p.m.	26	57
Teheran	8	2	10 p.m.	...	20
Suez	8	2	55 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 8th May, 1894.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	—	1
„ Kurrachee	...	12	—	1
„ Madras	2	13	...	1

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 2nd May 1894 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 28th April 1894	1,369,000
Balance to be remitted from 29th April 1894 to 31st March 1895	15,631,000

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL has, it is understood, accepted the office of Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, vacated by the death of Lord Bowen. This, of course, left the office of Attorney-General vacant, and necessitated an election in South Hackney, which was then represented by Sir Charles Russell. Sir John Rigby will succeed Sir Charles Russell in the Attorney-Generalship, whilst the post of Solicitor-General has been offered to and accepted by Mr. R. T. Reid. According to to-day's telegrams the Liberal candidate has succeeded to Sir Charles's seat though by a decreased mojority.

THE Earl of Buchan, who (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) has gone bankrupt for £388, holds one of the most famous Earldoms in the Scotch peerage. It was created for the Erskines in 1469, but it had then already had a long enough history to have become extinct three times, and its original creation is referred to the time of William the Lion. The Earldom has within the present century, however, become alienated from the estates, and the present earl owns only a small estate, called Amondell, in Linlithgowshire.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, in Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's office, No. 6 Hornby Road, Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sett in the chair. The directors presented the following report to the shareholders :—

Your directors beg to lay before you the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the company for the two half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1893. The working of your mill, during the year, resulted in a somewhat heavy loss of Rs. 64,726-1-63, as will be seen from the figures quoted below, 1st January to 30th June, 1893, Loss made during the period :—Rs. 34,888-2-39. Add—Loss, being difference between the cost price of cotton on hand on 30th June, 1893, and its market value that day, Rs. 23,904-1-49, Rs. 58,792-3-88. Less—Amount returned by the agents, being their full commission for the half-year, Rs. 14,758-3-0, Rs. 44,034-0-88. Deduct—Balance of last half-year's profit, Rs. 1,671-2-16. Balance of Loss, carried forward to the next account, Rs. 42,362-2-72. 1st July to 31st December, 1893, Balance of Loss, 30th June, 1893, Rs. 42,362-2-72. Loss made during the period, Rs. 39,989-2-66. Less—Amount returned by the agents, being their full commission for the half-year, Rs. 17,625-3-75, Rs. 22,363-2-91, total amount at debit of profit and loss account, Rs. 64,726-1-63. From the above you will find that your agents, Messrs. C. and F. Dinshawjee, with a view to reduce the heavy loss sustained by your company, have voluntarily surrendered up their entire commission for the whole year, amounting to Rs. 32,384-2-75, and for that they are entitled to the thanks of the shareholders. For the mill industry, the year under review, as you are well aware, was a most unpropitious one. The steady rise of the cotton market during the early part of the year without a corresponding rise in the price of yarn contributed mainly to the discouraging result referred to above. The same cause forced your company to join the short-time movement with most of the other mills. The result was that during the first six months the working days of your mill were reduced from 154 to 135, thus causing an increase of nearly anna 0-4-16 per pound in the cost of manufacturing yarn. In the beginning of the second six months the unfortunate Currency Legislation made the situation all the more difficult by disrupting trade with China. The closing of the mints and repeal of the Sherman Act were immediately followed by a sudden heavy fall in exchange with China. To counterbalance this there was unfortunately no proportionate rise in the price of yarn. Thus a fortuitous combination of circumstances has made the business in which your company is embarked a very unprofitable one. No decided change for the better has yet taken place, and it is now the unpleasant duty of your directors to inform you that your mill even at the present moment is working at a loss. As you already know, the amount of loss, up to 31st December last, is over Rs. 64,000, and the question that naturally occurs to your directors is, whether they should continue to work the mill in the face of this adverse result or stop it till things take a somewhat better turn. The course, your directors have decided upon, is to place the matter before you and to request you to come to a certain resolve in regard to it. By stopping the mill the position could not be improved in any way. The company would have to suffer thereby a loss of about Rs. 4,300 every month as under, on account of charges which could not be done away with. Interest Rs. 2,600, Fire Insurance (Silent Risk) Rs. 360, Rent (Leasehold Ground, &c.) Rs. 380, Municipal Taxes, General Supervision Charges, &c., &c., Rs. 960. In addition to the above loss there would be many other disadvantages. For instance, by stopping the mill, say for three months, the fillets on the cards which have cost about Rs. 16,000 would be entirely spoilt and on restarting would require to be replaced with new filleting. Your directors have to request you to give full consideration to the whole matter and to pass such resolution as you may, in the interest of the company, think advisable. During the period covered by this report, your directors ordered out from England two Brooks' ring spinning frames of 264 spindles each and eight Ashworth's revolving flat carding engines which were very badly wanted for the economical working of your concern. The above machinery, costing in all, about Rs. 25,700 has arrived and is now working at your mill. Your directors beg to state for four information that they have, during the year, made several improvements in your fire-extinguishing appliances and have also ordered out a new "donkey pump." These improvements which were essential for the safety of the company's property have cost about Rs. 3,000. Your directors have the pleasure of placing before you the following statements for the period under review :—Purchases of cotton; purchases of coal; production of yarn; comparative statement; sales of yarn; percentage of loss in cotton; agents' commission; insurance statement, inventory of stock, inventory of machinery. The company's property is insured for Rs. 10,35,300 as under :—Buildings, machinery and contents of the mill, Rs. 6,95,300; cotton and yarn, Rs. 3,40,000; total Rs. 10,35,300.

Before the resolution for the adoption of the report had been submitted, Mr. Tribhowandas, a shareholder, put certain questions to the chairman in respect of the affairs of the company in general, and a piece of land rented by the agents, return of brokerage, and purchase of cotton in particular. The chairman replied that the report was more lucid than the like reports presented to the shareholders of other companies. The shareholders were allowed to inspect the accounts for their satisfaction. Although it was against the Articles of the Association the agents as a favour allowed the shareholders to look at the company's books of accounts.

Mr. Tribhowandas wished to know whether the agents had sold one share of the company on the 28th of March last. The chairman ruled that the question was irrelevant, and he was not bound to reply to it. He was sorry that Mr. Tribhowandas had taken up more than an hour and-a-half in asking him the questions which did not do good either to the shareholders or the company. What did it matter to a shareholder if the agents sold or bought one share.

A Parsee shareholder observed that there was no use discussing the matter. He requested them not to waste their time in discussion, but to request the agents to comply with their request and redress their grievances. He then abruptly left the hall.

The chairman, in explaining the causes which led to the losses being sustained by the company, said that the low exchange produced very unfavourable results to the company. Taking into consideration the heavy losses sustained by the company, the agents had kindly forfeited their commission.

Mr. D. D. Dady proposed that the meeting should be adjourned, and that the accounts should not be passed until all the questions had been answered by the chairman.

The chairman remarked that all the questions had already been answered.

A shareholder remarked that their object in getting the adjournment of the meeting was to seek an opportunity to speak to Sir Dinshaw Petit on the matter and request him to comply with their request. He was sure Sir Dinshaw would not fail to assist the shareholders.

The amendment being duly seconded was put to the vote, but lost.

The original proposition for the adoption of the report was put to the vote and carried.

Some of the shareholders remarked that those who were in the employ of the agents had also voted against the amendment, and the chairman replied that they were qualified to vote inasmuch as they were registered shareholders.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the agents for kindly surrendering their entire commission, viz., Rs. 32,384, in view of the heavy losses sustained by the committee.

It was also resolved that the meeting having fully considered the facts pointed out by the directors in their report, deemed it in the interest of the company to authorise the directors in their discretion either to continue as hitherto done to work the mill or to stop it until better times.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Pallonji Framji Mehta and Cursetji Cooverji Mody were appointed auditors of the company. A vote of thanks was also passed to the chairman, directors, and agents of the company for ably conducting the business of the company.

The customary compliment to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

IT was to an actor of some celebrity in his time that Paris owed the establishment of its earliest fire-brigade. The fact has just been commemorated by the Municipality of that city, who have formally inaugurated an inscription to the memory of the actor in question. The inscription has been placed on No. 30, Rue Mazarine, formerly the central fire-brigade station. It is as follows :—"Former Hotel des Pompes. In this house died, on the 21st of June, 1723, Du Mourize du Perier, of Aix, in Provence, Societaire of the Comedie Francaise from 1686 to 1705, introducer into France of the fire-engine, originator of the fire-brigade of the City of Paris."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·517	Calm	1	104·5	75·9	34	...	5·89	+2·68
Agra	29·512	S W	3	106·5	80·2	21	..	2·56	+1·1
Cawnpore	29·382	W S W	3	101·9	73·1	48	...	2·29	...
Allahabad	29·545	E N E	4	102·1	75·8	44	...	3·98	+1·81
Jhansi	29·565	S S W	3	108·2	80·7	10	..	4·42	+2·73
Jacobabad	29·520	Calm	4	117·1	73·1	37	..	1·22	+0·21
Karachi	29·621	W S W	12	92·0	71·8	87	...	4·20	+2·61
Jeypore	29·586	S W	4	108·1	73·0	21	...	4·06	+2·52
Ajmere	29·621	W	10	107·4	81 5	18	...	2·90	+1·54
Deesa	29·704	S W	9	112·5	75·5	63	...	2·22	+1·74
Ahmedabad	29·754	S W	4	111·3	77·1	61	...	1·93	..
Bhuj	29·675	S S W	17	109·5	74 9	74	...	0·37	−0·16
Rajkot	29·745	W	15	109·9	71·8	72	...	1·55	+1·02
Veraval	29·774	W S W	12	83·0	78·3	80	...	2·28	..
Neemuch	29·679	W N W	7	108·8	76·7	49	...	2·77	+1·81
Indore	29·699	W	6	106·1	76·1	66	...	2·84	+1·74
Saugor	29·615	W	5	106·4	74·6	21	...	4·04	+1·14
Jubbulpore	29·619	W S W	2	106·6	72·1	25	...	2·92	−0·16
Hoshangabad	29·661	W S W	3	108·9	79·1	30	...	6·46	+4·29
Khandwa	29·695	N W	12	110·7	82·8	38	...	1·11	−0·55
Raipur	29·633	S W	8	109·0	78·1	37	...	1·03	−1·94
Nagpur	29·632	N	5	110·8	79·1	14	...	3·42	+0·17
Amraoti	29·665	W	6	111·2	80·8	49	...	1·57	−1·33
Akola	29·681	W	12	111·2	81·8	33	...	2·93	−0·47
Surat	29·769	S W	F	93·2	78·0	64	...	0·77	+0·52
Malegaon	29·742	W	13	106·4	72·7	53	...	1·86	+0·25
Bombay	29·830	S S W	8	90·4	80·2	67	..	1·91	+1·02
Poona	29·831	W N W	16	100·0	69·4	58	...	2·91	+0·51
Aurangabad	29·744	W S W	5	106·6	74·1	28	...	5·00	...
Sholapur	29·791	W S W	11	107.2	79·9	49	...	0·72	−2·14
Ratnagiri	29·846	S S W	5	90·4	79·4	67	..	0·39	−0·53
Belgaum	29·858	W	7	90·3	67·3	72	..	8·42	+4·04
Goa	29·864	W	6	92·1	80·4	68	...	4·13	..
Karwar	29·878	S W	3	91·3	80·0	69	...	2·84	−1·71
Mangalore	29·899	Calm	3	91·3	79·9	76	...	2·84	−2·45
Calicut	29·890	N	11	89 8	79·0	76	...	22·67	+10 56
Cochin	29·914	Calm	M	91·2	77·6	76	...	15·89	−3·63
Bangalore	29·906	W S W	8	90·8	66·8	93	0·56	7·25	+0·16
Secunderabad	29·735	W S W	6	104·2	78·3	52	...	5·86	+2·01
Masuliptm.	29·735	S	9	94·1	81·1	80	..	21·78	+12·86
Bellary	29·823	W	6	102·5	73·9	51	0·04	2·05	−1·57
Cuddapah	29·787	N W	...	107·3	85·0	51	...	9·22	+1·73
Madras	29·761	W	8	96·5	81·0	48	...	...	...
Coimbatore	29·858	S S W	4	94.4	74·3	80	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·804	W S W	3	104·1	81·7	62	..	18·13	+5·49
Negapatam	29·789	W	11	100·6	81·1	68	..	46·22	+12·38
Colombo	29·909	W S W	13	187·5	81·0	74	0·03	46·49	+0·81
Aden	29·938	E	8	87·8	80 3	77	...	1·93	−0·51

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. There has been a very rapid fall in Punjab and North-West Provinces, a brisk to rapid fall in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Madras Presidency, and at Surat and Ratnagiri, and a moderate to slight fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are very steep over nearly the whole country. South-westerly to north-westerly winds prevail in most districts and the force has been strong to slight. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Neemuch, 20 at Bhuj and Raipur, 16 at Jeypore, Ajmere, Akola and Malegaon, 14 at Indore and Rajkot, and 12 at Amraoti. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 8° above the normal at Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Akola and Negapatam, and the minimum 4° to 5° in excess at Sholapur, Khandwa and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Deesa, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Neemuch, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon and Bangalore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Cochin and Veraval. About half an inch of rain has fallen at Bangalore. The baric gradients are very steep and moderate to strong winds with gales are probable. Pressure is abnormally very low over Sind, the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and the skies are likely to become more or less cloudy over the whole country. On and off the West Coast the weather is inclined to become squally and cloudy and rain in scattered showers is probable in Mysore and between Cochin and Bombay, particularly over the Ghats. The isobars indicate that south-westerly winds are increasing over the Arabian Sea and are now probably gentle in force. The Mail Steamer Siam left Aden at about 6 p.m. on the 30th April and experienced up to latitude 16° 50′ N., longitude 64° 07′ E. at noon on the 4th, light to gentle north-easterly to south-easterly and light south-westerly to north-westerly winds and fine weather; to arrival at about 5 a. m. on the 6th light to fresh north-westerly winds and fine.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Tuesday's Barometric report shows that the pressure has given way with unusual rapidity over the whole of Northern India, in which area the fall ranges from one to two-tenths. The pressure is hence largely in defect in Northern India, the deficiency being nearly a quarter of an inch in North Punjab, where the pressure is lowest. Steep gradients hence prevail to-day. Favouring strong westerly winds blow in Central India, and the Peninsula and strongish easterly winds in the Gangetic plain. The temperature changes are generally small. The temperature is in a slight to moderate excess, except in Burma, where it is considerably below the normal due to continued rain. The highest temperature yesterday was 117 at Jacobabad. Showers fell at all Burma stations, the largest amount being two inches at Bhamo. Thunderstorm occurred at a large number of stations in Bengal and Cachar yesterday. Large barometric movement during the past twenty-four hours apparently expansional effect due to the high temperature, and hence probably chiefly effect the winds of the North-West India. Showery weather will probably continue in Burma and some thunder showers in Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th May, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·799
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·3
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW, SSW, SW, WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	190

* From midnight to midnight.

AN amusing case, says the *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent, has just been brought before one of the French law courts. A pupil at a "provincial school for young ladies" had for some time so distinguished herself by her flirting propensities, that the institution rapidly emptied. On one occasion when the girls were out for a walk, she kissed her hand to a good-looking clerk, and when her companions remonstrated she gaily retorted, "It's my young man, Mesdemoiselles. As the boys were made for the girls, it's only natural." This speech was duly reported to the pupils' mammas, who in horror lost no time in removing them from such contaminating company, much to the dismay of the school-mistress, who, estimating her losses at the goodly sum of 200*l*, took action against the father of the flirty damsel for the recovery of the money. She has, however, lost her case. It was shown, in the first place, that she had at regular intervals despatched glowing accounts of the damsel's conduct to her fond parents, and then it was demonstrated with equal clearness that she had not only been all the time aware of a certain clandestine correspondence with a young man, but had permitted the heroine of this adventure to make frequent expeditions with her own niece. So the Court found that if the school-mistress had suffered it was through her own fault. The institution is now closed, and a notice to the effect that the house is to let has been posted up by the landlord.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Thyra, 2,244 tons, Captain R. Dunning, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Picton, 1,529 tons, Captain A. Finney, cleared yesterday for Stettin, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Madeline 1,861 tons, Captain H. F. Nidden, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s. s. Naseri, 850 tons, Captain J Raffin, arrived in harbour yestrday from Jedda (28th April) via Aden with a general cargo and 39 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Kola, 498 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, (5th May), via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Pile, Mr and Mrs Benran, and two children and 473 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Coup	1891	Morgan	Hull	17-5	F Muir & Co
C	S Joaquim	1007	Collins	Calcutta	15-5	H A H Hosein
F	Nairung	2861	Bulloch	Not fixed		T Morrison & Co
G	Safari	891	Asthansen	Zanzibar	12-5	F Heyer
H	Port Elliot	2294	Partridge	Dunkirk		W&A Graham &Co
K	Thyra	2244	Dunning	Dunkirk	8-5	W&A Graham & Co
L	Ponani	542	Ahmed	Bhownugger	8-5	Shepherd & Co
M	Aconcagua	457	Hull	Pondicherry	8-5	V Ebrahim &Co
N	Picleton	1529	Funny	Stettin	9-5	J Mackintosh
O	Skidby	2241	Strachen	Hamburg	12-5	W&A Graham
P	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Kurachi and Aden	10-5	A Simion
Q	Purulia	993	Phillips	Zanzibar	10-5	M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji..547 Ahmed..Karachi.........8-5 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	17-5	P & O S N Co
2	Lochtay	3415	Lee	Amsterdam		W & A Graham & Co
3	Bisagno	1498	Fajnos	China	8-5	Barboro
4	City of London	2009	Karachi		8-5	Sir C Forbes
5	Thibet	1063	Peters	Jedda	19-5	P & O Co
6	Bengaree	1859	Burgess	Dunkirk	10-5	Finlay Muir & Co
7	Thisbe	1789	Constanzo	Trieste	10-5	A L S N Co
9	Mandeline	1861	Necklen	Amsterdam	8-5	C Eduljee
10	Ramore Head	2913	Thompson	Amsterdam	9-5	J Heyn
12	Methley Hall	2182	Scott	Rangoon	9-5	E Bates &Co
13	Lawrel Branch	2120	Ritson	Antwerp	15-5	E Bates & Co
15	Caronse	455	Pederson	Mauritius	10-5	H S Sidick
15	Pachumba	544	Gillet	Bhownugger	8-5	M Vadilal & Co
16	Stanley	2105	Edgett	Queens Town	15-5	K Nixon &Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S S Lindula ..Allen ....3346.......M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	R I M S Investigator	Oldham	Calicut, May 3.
	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi, May 5.
	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Jedda, April 28.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Ramore Heads (s)	Thompson	Amsterdam.
	Bisagno (s)	Barabino	China, &c.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Aconcagna (bq)	Hall	Pondicherry.
	Sierra Estrella (sp)	Duff	Madras.
	Thyra (s)	Dunning	Hamburg.
	Madeline (s)	Nidden	Dunkirk.

The steamer Picton, Captain Finney, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Stellin.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Congo, for Hull, &c.
„ Thibet, for Jedda, &c.
„ Naseri, for Jedda, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Islam s—4 cases soap, J Allarakhia; 125 cases school slates, K Ebramjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Islam s—3 hogsheads whisky and sherry, The H S R B Yacht Club.

FROM LONDON.

Himalaya s—8 bales printing papers, B Sazba and Co; 61 cases port and sherry wine, Maneckjee Pestonjee; 49 cases oilmenstores, &c, A Sumsoodin; 30 cases oilmenstores, R Juma; 15 bales printing papers, The Kaiser-i-Hind Steam Press; 1 case stationery, H Abdoolally.

Leanders—23 casesoilmenstores, and 2 cases bacon and cheese, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 6 cases confectionery, N N Hussonally! 3 cases envelopes, Kerr Tarruck and Co.

Tresco s—4 bales papers and envelopes, H Abdoolally.

Oriental s—36 cases provision and 3 cases soap, Cott Tingcombe and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Africa s—25 cases glassware, J Ludha.
Stolzenfels s—120 boxes window glass, A Currimjee.
Baria s—22 cases papers, N Hertoolabhoy.
Lorenzo s—23 cases perfumed spirit, S Narayen and Co.

FROM DUNDEE.

Baria s—210 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Oriental s—24 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Himalaya s—1 case brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Shannon s—30 cases champagne, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—46 bales writing papers, H A Abdcol Hoosen, 6 cases writing papers, H Abdoolally.
Vindobona s—1 case stationery, H Abdoolally.
Imperator s—5 bales writing papers, H Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Karachi s—40 bales hemp, N Futehally; 207 bales hemp, Valabdass Soonderjee; 125 bales wool, G Toolsidas.

FOR LONDON.

Lawrell Franch s—56 cwts black pepper, Megjee Muljee; 47 cwts dry ginger, C Ketsee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Laurel Branch s—110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 330 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 351 cwts wheat, Napoo Nensee.

Maroa s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, N Futehally and Co; 100 bales cotton, Palli Brothers; 3,600 cwts poppyseed and 399 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 6002 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 400 bales hemp, N Laljee.

FOR HULL.

Cape Colonna s—1,999 cwts linseed and 21,548 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,000 myrabollams, Wagjee Bachor; 550 cwts myrallams, Sewjee Ramjee.

Congo s—192 cwts mother of pearl shell, C Sorabjee 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 28,000 cwts linseed Sanday and Co; 201 cwts linseed, A Blaceschek and Co; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha; 900 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers: 6,040 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Skidby s—476 cwts myrabollams, and 865 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,155 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 320 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Madiline s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co : 3,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Thyra s—1,000 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Port Elliot s—1,000 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW CASTLE ON TYNE.

Congo s—130 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Congo s—100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR STOCKHOLM.

Congo s—300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Maroa s—300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thisbe s—37 tons teak wood, Alex Mackenzie; 5,233 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna s—311 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.
Scindia s—25 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—9 chests opium, P and O Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MAY 8.

Winddicombe, Lt, Bo, 16th Infy, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Lester, Lt, Bo, 7th Infy, on leave, from Bhuj.

DEPARTURE—MAY 8.

Light, Capt, Bo, 17th Infy, off leave, to Bhuj.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th May, 1894.

1. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 7th inst., has been granted to Gunner W. Penton.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 5.)

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

The following promotions and appointments are made in the Graded List of Extra Asst Commissioners and Native Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Baluchistan, consequent on the retirement, from the public service, of Khan Bahadur Hak Nawaz Khan :—Lala Chokhanand, Mir Munshi in the Office of the Agent to the Govr-Genl and Chief Comr, and an Extra Asst Comr, sub pro tem, is confirmed in the appointment of Extra Asst Comr, and is posted as Personal Native Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Quetta; Diwan Utam Chand, Head Clerk in the Office of the Depy Comr, Thal-Chotiali Dist, and an Offg Extra Asst Comr, is appointed to be an Extra Asst Comr, sub pro tem, and is posted, as at present, as Extra Asst Comr at Duki; Shaikh Abdul Rahman, Native Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl, and Munsif at the Khojak, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Asst Comr, and is posted as First Extra Asst Comr in Zhob; Mir Shams Shah, Sarishtadar in the Office of the Revenue Comr, in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as Native Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl, and Munsiff at the Khojak.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Mr F L Reid, Principal of the Govt College, Ajmere, and Insptr of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara, is granted extraordinary leave, without allowances, for one month and eight days.

BEAUTY-CHARM—Preferred by the Leading Beauties of the day for rendering the Skin Soft, Smooth and Velvety, keeping the complexion bright, blooming and clear and for removing black specks, unsightly blotches, &c., on the face; and the lovely clearness it imparts is simply astonishing.—2s. 6d., of MADON SONS & Co.—Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT WORLEE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Narayen Larkojee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Luis Francisco Kiny and Franciso Kiny, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the mortgage, dated the 15th day of January, 1890, the following property, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate at the northern side of Fergusson Road, Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,990 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Hurrichand Vishwanath, on the west by the property of Dadajee Ramjee; on the north by the property of Antonio Francisco Luis, and on the south by the property of Hurrichand Vishwanath.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate on the northern side of the said Fergusson Road, at Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 811 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Kerroo Ramjee, on the west by the property of Ramjee Wassoodew, on the north by the property of Hurrichand Vishwanath, and on the south by the property of Hurriba Moroba, and which said firstly and secondly mentioned properties are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 320, 356, new Nos. 12353 and new Survey Nos 2-3067, 2-3065.

For further perticulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN NOWGHUR STREET, AT MAZAGON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Nurrotum Jetha Mus lawalla and Rambai, daughter of Seewajee Bhoojibrao, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hufizabai, widow of the late Husonkhan Vullud Dowlutkhan, Sahebkhan Vullud Husonkhan, and Dawoodkhan Vullud Husonkhan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of July, 1888, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Nowghur Street, in the Copper Smith Oart at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 90 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 78, new No. 11746, old survey No. 128 and new survey No. 3542, assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 75, then under No. 97, and now under Street No. 57, 58, and E Ward No. 5371 and 5372, and bounded on the east by Nowghur Street, on the west by sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Goolamally Vullud Goolam Husain, and on the south by the house of Pestonjee Parsee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, the property of Lt.-Col W. Osborn, R. E., consisting of camp furniture, engineering books, strong built Barreilly cart, one powerful grey Arab and one Australian horse, harness, Swiss cottage and Bechoba tents, rowtees and necessary tents, nearly new Winchester rifle, with kit, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Under instructions from Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter, and administratrix de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the late Mr Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will (unless the same is previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1894, the following immoveable property belonging to and forming part of the estate of the said Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased:—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, situate at Middle Colaba, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 22, new No. 15912, old Survey No. 246, and new Survey No. 9678, together with the bungalow or dwelling-house, stable and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 206, Street No. 291, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by the seashore or sea beach, on or towards the west by the public road leading to the Colaba Lighthouse, on or towards the north by the ground belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to the said estate, but now belonging to Merwanjee Rustomjee, Esq., and which said premises are now in the occupation of Jehangir R. Kharas, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, at their Office, No. 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Harry Clark & Co., Tailors, closing their business, consisting of woollen, cashmere, tweed, cheviot, diagonal coating, broad cloth, Scotch tweed, serge, cricketting and gymkhana flannel, gauze flannel, silk and wool flannel, shirt flannel, cotton checks, corduroy, cotton and woollen socks, neckties, shirts, braces, collars, hats and helmets, ready-made clothes, steel trunks, fixtures, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 9, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the chawl and vacant piece of land at Cowasji Patel Road, which was to take place to-day, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, belonging to A. C. LLOYD, Esq., leaving for Calcutta,
At his Residence, Old Ice House, next to Great Western Hotel,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, 1894.
Now on View.

BONA-FIDE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Albert Buildings, Fort, above the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, 1 first-rate double barrel C N B L Rifle, in case complete, almost new, 400 bore, weighing only 8 lbs. 3 oz., also 200 Irish loaded cartridges, brass cases, &c., the property of R. V. REID, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. S. S. Thacker and Co, consisting of very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made complete suits of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made by special Madrasee carpenters under their own supervision, China and Japanese curiosities, and other sundry articles.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AT ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLE, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a lot of Arab and Persian horses, the property of different native dealers, going to their native country, consisting of racers, chargers, galloways, ponies, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE
Of Very Valuable Household Furniture,
By Wimbridge and John Roberts,
At Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill,
On MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m.,
The Property of E. B. CARROLL, Esq.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Narayan Daboolker Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and open-carved household furniture, Brussels and Persian carpets, hanging lamps, pier glasses, a handsome strong-built landau, one strong-built brougham, a powerful grey Arab horse, one child's perambulator, &c., the property of Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 four seated open carriage in good order.
2 nearly new safety bicycles balls-bearing throughout, complete with lamp, tool bag, bell, &c., in perfect order.
1 bay Arab galloway, 14 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab pony, quiet to ride.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

On MONDAY, the 25th June next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following four very valuable bungalows:—

LOT No. 1.—A large piece of land with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, known as "Elphinstone Hall," and is registered in the Superintendent of Mahableshwar's book under No. 56, and contains about 3 acres and 32 goontas. The bungalow is furnished and is well situated and commands a good view.

LOT No. 2.—"Valentine Lodge," with outhouses, is next to the Elphinstone Hall, and also commands a good view, is furnished and contains about 1 acre and 5 goontas.

LOT No. 3.—"The Grove," with outhouses, is also well furnished and commands a good view, is registered under No. 13, and contains about 2 acres and 25 goontas.

LOT No. 4.—"The Bower," with outhouses, is also well furnished and commands good view and contains about 1 acre and 10 goentas.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 9, 1894.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA, GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate ... 3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate ... 4 0
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AGENTS WANTED.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE ON THE NAL BAZAR ROAD, DOCTOR'S STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Esufally Esmaljee Nulwalla, the undermentioned landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2870, 2871, 2879, 2871, and 2879, and new Nos. 9847, 9848, old Survey Nos. 2796, 12-2797, 1028, and 2898, new Survey No. 2-4-179, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7029 (2), 7030, and 7022 (1), street Nos. 177, 179, 1, 172 and 175, all which premises are situate at and on the Nal Bazaar Road, Doctor's Street, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Abdoola Doctor Street, on or towards the north by the house of Abdool Hoosein Moosajee, and on or towards the south by the property of Jeewanjee Lookmanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF PADOW CULLIAN PERSAD.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (Lukdi Bunder), by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, High Court, in re Khimjee Vurrudhman and other, insolvents. One padow Cullian Persad, No. 2199, of 167 candies, or 249 tons burthen, in the state now lying at Lakdi Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 9, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

AN advance of 1/8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 100⅜; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109¼. About £475,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 7-16 per cent. higher, at £55 5-16. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1/8d. to 29 3-16d. per oz.; and, in New York, the metal was 1/8 cent dearer, at 64 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 0 13-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 100¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·19.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 32½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, tone of the market easier; Brown Rapeseed at 29 5/8s. cif., per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment, this and-or next month, to Amsterdam, market easier; and Linseed at 37s. cif., per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats in favour of buyers; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Prices of ready Cotton were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-16d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 51-64d. for May-June deliveries, and 3 27-32d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7¼ cents per lb.; but August Futures were 5 points lower, at 7·03 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the total figures for this season to date, compare as follows with those for the same time in the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts.........	4,000	4,000	8,000
Tuesdays' do.	9,000	10,000	14,0000
Since 1st Sept., 1894 ...	5,689,000	4,744,000	6,768,000

Rather more has been done in our local Cotton market; but the volume of business passing has still been only moderate, the day's Sales summing up 2,454 bales, and the feeling has remained quiet without any further change in prices. Exporters have been by far the larger buyers, having purchased 1,850 bales consisting of 1,200 Broach, at Rs. 216-20; 200 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 190¼; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 201; 150 Bengal, at 148; and 100 Oomra, at Rs. 180¼; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, say 200 each of Untni, at Rs. 169-70; and Julgaum, at Rs. 174; and 100 each of Meerut Ginned, at Rs. 195; and Dharwar, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market has become quiet in tone again, with only a small export business passing, but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent to-day, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton................	18,893	bales.
Wheat................	25,599	cwts.
Linseed................	66,157	"
Rapeseed................	58,858	"
Gingelly................	3,389	"
Poppyseed................	8,253	"
Groundnuts................	13,659	"
Castorseed................	9,793	"
Rice................	68,817	"

FREIGHTS are steady. Holders of tonnage are keeping back for about 6d. per ton advance, which, however, takers are mostly in no hurry to pay, and meantime no fresh business of importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of Bank Paper having been taken for the mail at the above quotations; also for May delivery at 1s. 1 1-16d. and June at 1s. 0 31-32d. There have, however, been few Merchants' Bills offering to-day, for any delivery; and from Calcutta we hear that rates are unchanged but quiet to-day. Meantime, Money remains tight both here and at the sister Presidency; but Mercantile Paper is scarce again, and rates close quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......	1s. 1 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 1 1/8d.	"
Credits 3 " ...	1s. 1 7-32d.	"
Francs 3 " ...	1·39d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day at 102 13-16 for Fours for Money, and 102 7/8 for Account; but towards the close, rates weakened and left off at a decline of 1/8 from the above quotations; with 100¼ nominal, quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES remain dull, the only changes in quotations to-day having been an advance of Rs. 10 in Lord Reay Mill Scrip; and in Swadeshi; of Rs. 5 in Oriental; of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Port Canning shares.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending May 1, as compared with the statement of April 24, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	April 24. Rs.	A.	P.	May 1. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000	0	0	56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,67,98,870	13	6	1,72,80,056	10	7
Other Deposits, &c.	3,60,08,056	15	7	3,65,20,445	11	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,86,907	7	3	4,41,765	15	3
Sundries	30,59,371	2	9	31,00,572	12	10
Rs.	8,20,53,206	7	1	8,29,42,841	2	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	38,52,471	0		47,52,036	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	43,90,585	8	0	45,12,423	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities...	1,66,73,202	7	1	1,45,05,918	13	10
Credits on do.	1,23,43,788	15	10	1,19,51,490	0	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,48,57,643	4	10	2,48,20,047	1	9
Balances with other Banks	9,41,009	11	5	4,96,846	13	9
Bullion	1,127	1	5	1,090	11	5
Dead Stock	13,04,090	6	1	13,04,161	8	0
Stamps	9,251	11	8	8,766	10	7
Sundries	18,71,456	1	4	18,74,748	7	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	59,21,123	1	11	80,79,388	12	5
Do. at Branches ...	98,88,456	14	6	1,06,35,933	3	9
Rs.	8,20,53,206	7	1	8,29,42,841	2	11

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to May 1, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office......	2,32,607	Inc.
Do. at Branches......	2,48,580	do.
Other Deposits......	5,12,389	do.
Post Bills	1,45,141	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	10,21,333	Inc.
Loans	21,87,283	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	3,91,299	do.
Mercantile Bills	37,596	do.
Cash at Head Office	21,58,266	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,47,476	do.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius 8 a.m. on Saturday the 12th instant.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 28th April, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,231	38,073	1,158	...	12,149	...
Goods	94,598	85,414	9,184	...	1,06,391	..
Other earnings	8,341	15,948	..	7,607	...	34,317
Total for week	1,42,170	1,39,435	2,735	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	20,84,379	20,02,156	..	...	84,223	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DESOUZA—SIQUEIRA—May 3, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, by the very Rev. Canon Faria, Luis J. E. de Souza, B.A., LL.B., of DeSouza Lodge, Charni Road, to Delphina Angeline, eldest daughter of Julian Siqueira Esq. (No Cards.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TODD-NAYLOR—April 24, at Myingyan, Upper Burma, the wife of H P Todd-Naylor, C I E, of a son.

DEATHS.

MARSDEN—April 30, at Simla, from brain disease, Eric Oscar, aged 12 years, the beloved son of the late Captain Charles John and Eleanor Marsden, Deeply regretted.

PARKER—April 26, at Benares, George Frederick, the infant son of the Revd A Parker, London Mission, Benares, aged 3½ months.

SHIRCORE—April 8, at Cawnpore, after a short and painful illness, Aviet George Shircore, aged 44 yars 7 months and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1894.

GENERAL SIR HOPE GRANT'S name is not forgotten yet either in England or in India, and Colonel Knollys' Life of his old Chief (William Blackwood and Sons, 1894) will be heartily and very generally welcome. The Indian interest of the book is to a certain extent forestalled by the earlier volume "Incidents in his Sepoy War," compiled as this is from Hope Grant's diaries. But the lapse of time enables Colonel Knollys to print passages which had to be omitted from volumes published in the writer's life-time. There is no touch of malice in anything this gallant soldier and true gentleman said, even to himself in a diary. But he thought strongly, and he wrote strongly. He wrote at the time of events of which he was himself a large part. We are entirely with Colonel Knollys in his contention that there is a limit of time to the scruples which deter a biographer or autobiographer from publishing matter which may give pain to surviving actors in the drama or to their near relations. These memoirs of a more than usually stirring life are valuable materials for history. They were meant for ultimate publication by the writer; who, as Colonel Knollys tells us, spared no pains to correct them where he found good reason to believe that he had erred. He meant them to be read "when he was dead and gone"; and it would have been a public loss if their publication had been longer deferred.

The chapters on the Indian Mutiny are those to which the reader in this country will be tempted to turn first. That great event shares this peculiarity with the battle of Waterloo that the interest in it appears to be undying. But the reader will lose a great deal if he overlooks altogether Hope Grant's notes of his earlier campaigns in India, in the first and second Sikh wars. The account of the three days' battle of Ferozeshah—at one stage of which the Governor-General, present in the field, "thought it was all up," and gave his sword, a present from the Duke of Wellington and which once belonged to Napoleon, and his Star of the Bath to his son with directions to proceed to Ferozepore, remarking that if the day were lost he must fall—may be particularly recommended to the historical student. Of great interest too are the details to be found in this part of the book of that fine old Bombay hero, Sir Charles Napier. It is impossible for the reviewer to pass from these without an extract or two. The famous General Order in which the fiery General went for commanders who could not bring their regiments properly into line, who dressed them from the wrong flank, and indulged in other little peculiarities of the kind, is given here in full. Sir Charles would have them know that the reviews he makes of the troops are not to be taken as so many "chips in porridge." They are made for the purpose of ascertaining what officers are fit to command battalions, "and there being no want of such in the Indian Army, the Commander-in-Chief will feel it to be his bounden duty to remove those who are not." This was plain speaking of the kind Napier loved. And he was of course as good as his word. The terror that was exhibited at every review and inspection was, says Hope Grant, most amusing. One old gentleman, a commanding officer of a regiment, confided in Grant that he proposed to be on the sick list when his turn came. It is not to be supposed that his confidence was betrayed; but Sir Charles soon found him out, and "so bullied him that he was obliged to leave the service." During the short period that Sir Charles remained in India, fifty-two officers were broken by court-martial for gambling, drinking, and committing other enormities. With this grim record it is convenient to link one of the most extraordinary of Sir Hope Grant's own experiences, told now we believe for the first time. On the evening of the first day of the battle of Sobraon, Grant, then a junior officer in the 9th Lancers, went to the second Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and asked him if he knew the state the Colonel had been in that day. The Colonel had been drunk, very drunk. He had been taking nips to keep up his spirits. "He was drunk before us all; everybody saw it when we were going into action, and a hiss was very audible throughout our ranks." The Lieutenant-Colonel had noticed it with everybody else; but he looked on Grant as a madman when Grant proceeded to point out that it was his duty to put the Colonel under arrest. We must give the rest of this astounding narrative in Sir Hope Grant's own words. "'Very well, I said, if you won't do your duty, I will do mine.' So early next morning I went to the Colonel in his tent, where he received me alone, and, little suspecting my mission, addressed me very cordially, and I spoke thus to him: 'You know you were very drunk yesterday, Sir, when you led us into action. I have come to tell you that if you do not at once undertake to leave the regiment, I shall now put you in arrest and report your conduct.' 'Will you, indeed,' said the Colonel in great anger. 'Very well, I will be beforehand with you, and I now place you in arrest for bringing a false and insulting accusation against your commanding officer,' and I went to my tent in arrest." It may easily be believed that there was a great "to-do" over this; but the most astonishing part of the whole story is that in the end both the Colonel and his plucky junior Major remained in the regiment.

Sir Charles Napier told Hope Grant, when they were both staying at Kurrachee in the house of the Commissioner, Mr. Frere, "a very gentlemanlike person, with a very nice wife" that he had never known what it was to live out of poverty till he arrived at the age of sixty. He never had a farthing more than his pay, and with this it was no easy matter to provide for a wife and two daughters, and to keep up the position of a General Officer. At the above age he was appointed to the command of a division at Poona, and when he landed in the country all the money he possessed was represented by £2. The imagination recoils from considering what would have become of the old warrior if the rupee had been at one and a penny in those days. Since things had gone better with him. His prize-money after Meeanee was £60,000; and at the time of speaking he was drawing £15,000 a year as Commander-in-Chief. But all his luck in that way came to him between sixty and seventy. There are several word-pictures of Napier in our book. The following is perhaps the best. After Sobraon he arrived from Scinde with 10,000 men, having been ordered to make a demonstration against the flank of the enemy. The Governor-General gave him a great dinner, which Hope Grant attended as Sir Henry Hardinge's private guest—a pretty sure sign that his conduct in bearding his Colonel had done him no harm in the highest quarters. Napier on that occasion is thus described, "He was an extraordinary-looking person—short, slight, and with a handsome cast of countenance. He wore large spectacles, and had small eyes, large dark shaggy eyebrows, an aquiline nose, and a most fearful quantity of grizzly grey whiskers, beard, and moustache, with hair streaming down his back. His costume consisted of a General Officer's frock-coat, buff corduroy breeches, and an English hunting-cap peaked in front, and behind swathed in white cotton. Thus he appeared at the Governor-General's State dinner. When his health was drunk, the band struck up 'The King of the Cannibal Islands.'" Hope Grant thinks the choice of tune was a coincidence; but it is permissible to suppose that the band-master was a humourist. Sir Charles Napier's extraordinary appearance may have been partly design. It certainly stood him in good stead sometimes. He told Hope Grant that in one of his Scinde engagements he had placed himself at the head of a small force and rode with them into a nullah, with the view of driving the Beloochees out of it. One of his staff was cut down by his side, but not one of the enemy lifted a hand against him or fired a shot at him. His singular appearance seemed to fill them with a superstitious dread, and to paralyse them. We have only lingered on the threshold of this charming book, we shall hope to return to it. Meanwhile here is a good saying from towards the end of it. Grant was devoted to golf. He played, he believed, every game of the United Kingdom, but had never seen anything to equal golf. He would get up early in the morning and play till breakfast, give himself little time for the meal, then play again till the failing light drove him reluctant from the field. "Play ever so well or ever so indifferently, every one seems to feel the same excitement in the glorious game. There is an interest attached to each hole, and to each club in your possession. These latter you oil, and polish up, and look at with the delight a fond mother does on a dearly loved child. If you explain your fine strokes to some friend, and if he takes no interest in it, you set him down as an Englishman, and think of him with sorrow."

ACCORDING to a telegram from home, our friends, adding the Allahabad subaltern's story, to which we referred yesterday, to the accounts of the mysterious tree-markings in Behar, which were published in the middle of last month, have become alarmed, and imagine something very dreadful is about to happen to us in India. Fortunately, we are less anxious about the incident than they, and we think we may safely say that no one in India believes there is the least occasion for anxiety. Last Saturday's *Spectator*, it appears, contained an alarmist article, in which the writer holds that the smearing of the Behar mango trees resembles the circulation of the chupatties in 1857, and bears the same meaning, and Colonel Malleson, the historian of the Mutiny, in a letter to Monday's *Times*, supports the view expressed in the weekly paper. It requires no very great effort to recognise the parallel of the incidents, but an uncommonly elastic imagination only can declare they bear the same meaning or that the outcome of the smearing is likely in any way to resemble that of the chupatties. The chupatties were found to be distributed with remarkable rapidity throughout the villages of the North and North-West. A native messenger carried two chupatties to each village headman with instructions to prepare others like them, and send them to the next village. No satisfactory evidence as to their origin has even yet been forthcoming, but the natives being in a ferment concerning the greased cartridges, took it as an indication that thereafter they would be required to eat the same food as the Christians, with a broader significance, however, that something unusual was to happen, and they must be prepared for whatever might be. The tree-smearings began about the middle of March last, and it was found one morning that over a large area in the north of Mozufferpore and north-east of Chumparun in every grove of fruit-bearing trees one had been marked with a circular daub of mud having a hair in the middle. The area of the ground over which these markings extend is so great, that it is clear a number of men must have been employed. The opinion of those in this country most intimate with the natives is, that there perhaps never was such an absence among them of hostility to the British *raj*, and at no time was there less likelihood of united action of the various sects with such an object as is apparently widely feared at home. The Behar correspondent of the *Pioneer* first reported the incident, and at the time he wrote, a month after the markings had first been noticed, he was not feeling at all comfortable, for neither Europeans nor the better class of Natives were able to explain away the mystery. But he quoted as a possible explanation the rumour that the mark was the *tilak* of Janakpore, within the Nepal border, which was formerly a sacred place of pilgrimage. The story also ran that a tank had been excavated in a single night thereby superhuman agency, and that all the earth taken from it had by the same agency been distributed throughout Hindustan to indicate the resuscitation of Janakpore as a holy place. Our Allahabad contemporary is inclined to regard this as representing a protest on behalf of the whole Hindu community against the action of the Government in regard to their assemblies at Hurdwar and Benares. But this assumption gives the Hindus credit for less intelligence than they deserve, for they fully recognise that the sanitary regulations enforced and improvements carried out originated in the solicitude of the local Government for their health, and with no desire or intention to interfere with their religious observances. The Bengal planters, living in isolated districts, doubtless believe with Colonel Malleson that something serious is foreboded, and our contemporary and its correspondent were uneasy a month ago. But a few days later both had recovered spirits, for the Janakpore tank was already an accepted theory, though the correspondent was inclined to believe that some Hindu religious leader was playing upon the superstitions of the people either for himself or his religion, and that some future circumstance is to clear up the whole mystery. This idea seems most feasible. But that the incident is likely to be followed by any such events, as succeeded the distribution of the chupatties may be at once dismissed as an idle and unwarranted deduction. Our Simla correspondent yesterday afternoon interviewed the Government authorities on the subject of the telegram. Sir Antony Macdonnell, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he says, attaches no importance to the incident and believes it to be connected with local agitation to promote the interests of a particular shrine (Janakpore) while other high officials consider the matter as of purely local interest, of no importance outside Behar, and certainly in no way significant of an incipient rising. We reproduce elsewhere the accounts published by our Allahabad contemporary which have given rise to the scare in England.

THE result of the debate in the Municipal Corporation on Monday afternoon regarding the proposed increase of the Bombay Police Force, was what might have been expected in view of the wordy warfare which passed in our columns a few weeks back between Mr. Mehta and Mr. J. M. Campbell. The belief we then expressed has been fulfilled and the issues involved have been clouded by a controversy of a personal kind. Mr. Mehta represented the Corporation on the Government Committee, and he strongly complains that he was not treated with that consideration and respect to which he was entitled. Mr. Campbell, as the member of the Committee who undertook the secretarial work, felt called upon to repudiate the contention of Mr. Mehta both in regard to his personal dealings with the Committee, and to the alleged want of adequate inquiry into the proposals made by the Commissioner of Police. The Corporation appointed a Committee to consider the recommendations, and this Committee after investigation upheld Mr. Mehta's views, finding that "there had been no such investigation of facts as the importance of the subject required," and also that "there was not the slightest attempt to present a reasoned demonstration of the extent to which it may be necessary to increase the police force." For these reasons it was held that the inquiry was not such as to command public confidence, and therefore the Committee refused to express approval of the increase. This report was the more significant in view of the fact that it was signed by every member of the Committee, except Mr. Hughes, who considered the Committee were not in a position to controvert expert opinion as to the necessity for increment. The report is not the work of a clique, for it is signed by men of such divergent views as Mr. Mehta and Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wacha and Mr. Roughton, Dr. Blaney and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, and men of divergent races like the President, Mr. Javerilal, and Dr. Viegas. It is to be further observed that the report does not confine itself to finding fault with the lack of due inquiry on the part of the Government Committee; it deals seriatim with the arguments adduced by Mr. Vincent in applying for the increase and seeks to controvert them. Some of the arguments given in this connection and enlarged upon by Mr. Mehta in his oration on Monday afternoon will not bear the test of very close examination, but others are worthy of careful consideration. It is to be regretted that the Government of India should all at once have evinced so great a desire for a speedy decision on the part of the Municipality. The Corporation asked for a month to be given them for their Committee to report and for that report to be considered; Government only allowed them three weeks (more than two-thirds of that time having elapsed when this decision was communicated to the Corporation) and naturally enough undue hurry characterised the whole affair. The Committee hastily met and drafted its report which was circulated only a few hours before the Corporation assembled; the report was hurriedly considered, and was practically adopted without debate, for when Mr. Mehta had concluded a speech of unusual length, but little time was left for discussion. The Government of India would brook no further delay, the answer of the Corporation must be received that day. Naturally enough the Corporation resented this treatment, and there is small wonder that in speaking in favour of the proposed increase, Mr. Cotton felt, as he said, that his was the voice of one crying in the wilderness. By thirty-four votes to four the Corporation adopted the report, which was telegraphed to the Government of India the same evening. The strongest part of the report was that which took exception to an arrangement whereby the City of Bombay is unfairly treated as compared with other Presidency towns, and in fact with the rest of India. That three-fourths of the cost of the police should be borne by the Municipality, and only one-fourth by Government, while the latter has complete control, is manifestly unfair. The police force is under Government control, and if its cost were borne by Government, the Municipality would have no right to complain of necessary increments of numerical strength, and we should be saved from the sorry spectacle of discord between the Government and the Corporation on the subject. Mr. Mehta took exception on Monday to the absence from the Council Hall of the Commissioner of Police, but we think that Mr. Vincent acted wisely in not attending the meeting. No useful purpose would have been served by the Commissioner of Police joining in a public debate on the subject of the recommendations, his long experience of police work in Bombay has led him to put forward as absolutely essential to the safety of the city.

THE s.s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at noon on Sunday at Bombay.

THE Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., has been elected Chairman, Joint Schools Committee, in place of the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, resigned.

THE British India Company's new steamer Dwarka which left Bombay on Sunday arrived at Karachi yesterday morning, the journey being accomplished in thirty-four hours, which is we believe a record time.

PRIVATE WILSON, of the Lancashire Regiment, was executed at the County Jail yesterday morning for the murder of Lance Corporal Bamford. The condemned man's conduct in the jail was throughout that of a penitent, and he confessed the justice of the sentence. He attributed his crime to drink, and his last words were a warning to his comrades to keep from alcoholic liquors. The convict showed no signs of fears and met his fate calmly. The execution was carried out satisfactorily without a hitch, the man dying within 45 seconds, after the withdrawal of the bolt of the trap door.

IN future operations in the Chin Hills and on the North-East Frontier of Burma a portion of the Panthay mule-drivers employed will be armed. Sixty Snider cavalry carbines have been authorised for the purpose.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SOUTH HACKNEY ELECTION.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Mr. Moulton, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for South Hackney, in the place of Sir Charles Russell, having polled 4,530 votes against 4,338, polled by Mr. Robertson, the Conservative candidate.

[At the last General Election Sir Charles Russell (L) was elected by 4,537 votes against Mr. T. H. Robertson, (C) 3,293.]

EXPLOSION AT A CORDITE FACTORY.

An explosion took place, last evening, at the Royal Cordite Factory, at Waltham, in which four men were killed and thirty injured, and many houses in the neighbourhood wrecked.

THE INDIAN TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian trooping service will henceforth be conducted from Southampton instead of Portsmouth, and the Empress Dock will be used for the purpose.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LD.

Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, in reviewing the results of the public examination before him of the Directors of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, endorsed fully the Official Receiver's severe strictures passed on the Board of Directors.

The *Times*, in commenting on the matter, observes that Mr. Justice Williams abstains from apportioning the blame for this gigantic system of continued and complex dishonesty, and says that Mr. Mundella may be no worse than the rest, but his position requires him to be much better. The Board also included Sir James Fergusson and Sir John Gorst. The Judge commended the frankness with which the Directors gave their evidence.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 27th ult., left here for Bombay, at 4 a.m., to-day.

RUMOURED FRONTIER TROUBLES CONTRADICTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Latest letters from the Amir practically deny the rumours of the troubles on the frontier, and the collision between the Russians and Afghans.

THE BRITISH AGENT AT KANDAHAR.

The British Agent at Kandahar will be changed shortly; his successor is now under consideration.

THE P. W. DEPARTMENT.

After giving over charge to Mr. Burt, Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, Captain Bonham Carter reverts to his former post.

AFGHANISTAN AND PERSIA.

The report that the Amir of Afghanistan and the Shah of Persia have been formally reconciled, is not quite substantiated, although the gift of the Koran may have that effect.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

According to present arrangements, it is decided to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure at the first meeting of the Council.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

Colonel Bisset has been appointed a member of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund.

GENERAL GHULAM HYDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 8.

General Ghulam Hyder, deputed by the Amir to join Mr. Hastings for the demarcation of the Khyber at the Osman Section of the frontier, left Kabul on the 27th Aril. It is not known when he will arrive.

CRIMINAL ANTHROPOMETRY.

Major Ferris, Bombay Political Department, in an interesting letter to the *Pioneer*, gives an account of the Bertillon system of Criminal Anthropometry, pointing out the modifications necessary to adapt the system to the Indian requirements. The principal change advocated by Major Ferris is to substitute finger tip prints for photographs as a final test of indentification.

UMRA KHAN OF JANDOUL.

Umra Khan of Jandoul who is again on the war path is said to have sent 2,000 men to punish the Khandesh Kaffers, near Kotal Lahore, on the frontier of Bajour for the murder of the men of the patrol party. Umra Khan intends going in person to support the men sent in advance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, MAY 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 7.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, MAY 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 8.

Mail steamer Chusan from Calcutta arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor left Hongkong for Singapore this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Dhollers	3¼
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	100 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 5-16
Bar Silver	29 3-16

The sum of about £475,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

POONA AND KIRKEE GARRISON GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 8.

There was a good meeting on the racecourse. The racing throughout was good and the weather pleasant. The starting was very good.

1ST RACE.—For all bona fide Polo ponies that have been regularly played up to April 23rd, 1894, either in Kirkee or Poona. A certificate to that effect signed by the Polo Secretary to be produced if necessary. Catch weights over 11st. Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr Baldwin's ch cb m Topsy, 11st, Owner	1
Mr Benwell's b a p Tomtit, 11st, Owner	2
Mr Yate's ch cb p Cherub, 11st, Owner	3
Mr Sharp's bk cb m Lady, 11st, Owner	0
Mr Searle's r cb m Sister Mary, 11st, Mr Keatings	0

2ND RACE.—For horses that have never won a race value Rs. 100. C. B.'s to carry 11st., Arabs 10st 7lb, Australian and others 12st. 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners once of a race added money Rs. 50 or over 4lbs.; oftener 7 lbs. Distance ½ mile.

Mr Benwell's b aus m Gipsy, 12st 4lbs, Owner	1
Mr Wellesley's br aus g Southern Cross, 12st 4lbs, Owner	2
Dr Bull's blk aus g Blackthorne, late Cobra, 12st 7lbs	0

3RD RACE.—For Arabs and C. B.'s, 14 hands and under, that have never won a race of the advertised value of Rs. 50. 14 hands to carry 12st. W. for I. C. B.'s allowed 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners once of a race value Rs. 32 added money, 4lbs.; oftener 7lbs. extra. Distance ½ mile.

Mr Benwell's b a p Billy, 10st 4lbs, Owner	1
Mr Yate's ch cb p Cherub, 10st 13lbs, Mr Baldwin	2
Capt Crutchley's g a p Yum Yum, 11st 8lbs, Owner	3
Mr Blois Johnson's g a p Lucifer, 10st 4lbs, Owner	0
Mr Sharp's r cb p Pink Peg, 8st 7lb, Mr Waddington	0

4TH RACE.—For all Galloways that have never won an event of any description, Gymkhana or otherwise. 13-3 to carry 11st. 7lbs. C. B.'s allowed 4lbs. Distance 3 Furlongs. W. for I., above or below.

Mr Baldwin's ch cb m Topsy, 9st 13lbs, Mr Waddington	1
Mr Lillingston's ch a p Typhoon, 10st 9lbs, Mr Benwell	2
Capt Upperton's br a g Jodha, 10st 12lbs, Mr Bond	3
Capt Horne's br a h Matchbox, 11st 3lbs, Owner	0
Mr Cates' ch a p Leinster Boy, 12st 5lbs, Mr Duggan	0
Mr Cunningham's ch cb p Lal Tattoo, 12st 1lb, Mr Sharp	0
Mr Walpole's g a p Surefoot, 11st 1lb, Mr Boileau	0

5TH RACE.—For all Galloways 13-3 or under, that have never won a race value Rs. 100 or over. C. B.'s to carry 10st. 4lbs. Arabs and others 11st. W. for I. Penalties.—Winners once of a race value Rs. 99 added money 4lbs.; oftener 7lbs. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Capt Upperton's b a p Bashan, 10st 2lbs, Owner	1
Mr Bond's b cb m Kitty, 9st. 3lbs, Mr Waddington	2
Mr Sharp's w cb p Tommy, 9st, 4lbs, Owner	3
Mr Benwell's b a p Tomtit, 11st, Owner	0
Mr Blois Johnson's g a p Marry come up. 10st, 2lbs, Mr Heyland	0

REPORTED CHOLERA IN LISBON.

MR. L. P. DO ROZARIO, the Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate General of Portugal, yesterday received the following telegram from Senhor Hintze Ribeiro, the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs :—"It has been definitively ascertained after successive and complete bactereological experiments, the result of which has been reported to Government this day in the most positive manner that the prevailing disease in Lisbon is not cholera and that it is simply produced by infusoria found in the water of Lisbon. The infusoria are not those of cholera or Koch's baccillus, nor do they produce their characteristic effects. In consequence of this Government have absolutely classified the port of Lisbon as clean and have ordered the grant of free pratique in all Portuguese ports to vessels proceeding from Lisbon."

GRANT DUFF AND HIS CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find that the letter on "Grant Duff and his Critics," which appeared in the columns of your paper on the 1st instant, and which was *bona fide* in the interest of the public and for the vindication of truth, has roused the ire of the writer of the paper on "Pratapgad;" and I was amused to read the puerile tirade that appeared in the columns of your contemporary on the 4th instant under the signature of "R. P. Karkaria." The sordid epithets and vulgar language in which this presumptuous scribbler indulges, I leave unnoticed, thinking them to be the outburst of a morbid brain or the ebullition of a mental derangement occasioned by the heat of the season. But I am surprised to see that this scribbler, instead of being ashamed of his shortcomings and his inability to achieve the grand task he had undertaken—I mean the task of discrediting and demolishing poor Grant Duff—has the audacity to pose before the public as a scholar who has filled a void in the history of the Maharashtra! Oh! scholar Karkaria! why not call it a void in the history of India or in the history of the whole world? Ye! students of history, now bear in mind that henceforward instead of going through the pages of the works of Duff and Dawson, Mill and Macaulay, and Elphinstone and Elliott, ye shall have to do homage at the feet of this new *awatar* of a self-styled historian, scholar, orientalist *et hoc genus omne* combined in one! This Mr. Karkaria is so fully satisfied with his little paper that he thinks he has achieved a great feat, and is entitled to the thanks of the Great Maratha nation as much as Grant Duff, or perhaps more. This reminds me of the (Sanskrit) story of the conceited lad who without knowing what a *Yojan* meant started on the mission of measuring the whole earth, and after having walked a mile persuaded himself that he had accomplished the feat!

This *embryo* historian glories in the assertion that he has given the Maratha version of the death of Afzulkhan in its entirety, and that he has been flattered by the Marathas for this feat. The *entirety* probably consists in adding a few words or sentences here and there to the version published in the newspapers. But taking it for granted that he has given the translation of the paragraph in Sabhasad's Bakhar *in extenso*, I ask is this the only Maratha version! Mr. Karkaria, I believe, admits that there are other accounts of the incident, and if so, has he given them all and compared them with the version he has given? If he has, I shall gladly admit that this *embryo* historian has rendered some good service to the Marathas, and I shall therefore await with interest the publication of his paper in its entirety.

Mr. Karkaria rejoices in the fact that he has been flattered by the Marathas. It is all true, Mr. Karkaria flattered my countrymen and he was flattered by them in turn. It was all reciprocal. Did not Mrs. Annie Besant flatter the Hindus? And was she not flattered by them in turn? But, for the matter of that, no wise man will assert that all that the good lady said was sound and logical. It often happens that while men of straw are praised to the skies our best men are ridiculed and abused because they point out our defects. Every sensible and unprejudiced Hindu will admit that the learned Dr. Bhandarkar, and the good Malabari deserve to be ranked among the best of our patriots, benefactors, and reformers. But was not the venerable Vice-Chancellor abused and censured by our countrymen for his Convocation address. And was not a similar "tribute of gratitude" paid by our people to the great reformer Mr. Behramji Malabari? Mr. Karkaria is good enough to call me his critic. I thank him for the compliment, but I assure him that I do not want it, as I always take delight in calling myself a student, and I shall therefore subscribe myself a student of

Girgaum, May 5. HISTORY.

MR. A. MILNER, in his admirable work, "England in Egypt," compares and contrasts the training, character, and aims of Nubar and Riaz Pashas. He says :—"I will assume that my readers are so far acquainted with the two most striking personalities of modern Egyptian history as to know that Nubar is an Armenian Christian, Riaz a Mahomedan by religion and (whether or not he be of Jewish extraction) a Turk of the Turks by character, education, and sympathy; that the former is a Liberal, the latter a Conservative; that the former is a man of the highest culture and a perfect master of French, while the latter is intellectually a pure Oriental and has learnt French too late in life ever to speak it with fluency. Men have been known to question the fortitude of Nubar; but the fortitude of Riaz is unquestionable. Nubar is full of the most modern ideas. Riaz's stock of ideas is limited in amount and mediæval in character. Nubar delights in generalisation, but is less happy when he comes to the details of government. Riaz is a master of detail, and has all the ins-and-outs of Egyptian administration at his fingers' ends. Nubar is witty and epigrammatic. Riaz never said a witty thing in his life, though in his native Arabic he is master of a certain high-pitched eloquence. Nubar is capable of throwing financial considerations to the winds when appealed to on the grounds of humanity. Riaz is a rigid economist and little troubled with humanitarian sentiment. He is not without a certain feeling for the common people; but it is such as a feudal baron of the better sort might have had for the serfs of his estate."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 20.

IT is unnecessary for me to tell you that in commercial circles the chief interest of the week has centered in the Budget introduced by Sir William Harcourt on Monday in a speech of unusual compactness and directness. Neither is it necessary that I should recount the details of the measure as these you will learn from other sources. On the whole the proposals have been well received, the most opposition being directed towards the extra sixpence a gallon on spirits, this being the crux of the whole Budget. This impost the Parnellites will resist tooth and nail, and when the arguments upon which their hostility is based come to be fully stated, it is possible that the "cave" may assume sufficiently wide proportions to endanger the existence of the Government. The strong feature of the Redmondite case is that a Royal Commission has been promised to inquire into the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and that one of the points upon which the Commission will have to pronounce an opinion is, whether Ireland is not already overtaxed in consequence of the heavy duty levied upon her principal production. The member for Waterford contends—and he cites Mr. Giffen as an authority in support of his contention—that by the equalisation of the spirit duty in 1852 Ireland was treated with the greatest unfairness, and, the Government having admitted the necessity for an inquiry, he holds that a grave injustice will be done if the burden of Irish taxation is increased pending an authoritative pronouncement one way or the other. There is now no doubt that the Budget will lead to a prolonged discussion. While the Opposition do not desire to defeat it as a whole, they hope to modify it in some of its features. The discussion on the Budget will have a very important effect on the prospects of business. Conservatives who are well versed in Parliamentary business believe that the Budget and the Registration Bill between them, with the necessary supply, will occupy the House till about the end of July. In certain Radical circles a good deal of uneasiness was expressed lest the imposition of an extra duty upon beer might cause dissatisfaction among the working classes. It was pointed out that an additional sixpence per barrel was so slight an increase that it gave licensed victuallers no excuse for raising the retail prices; but against this it was retorted that the difficulty could be easily overcome by an arrangement between the brewers and the publicans for altering the specific gravity of the beer supplied. In the case of the big London, Burton, and Dublin brewers, whose business depends in a great measure upon the maintenance of a recognised standard of quality, the loss must necessarily fall upon the wholesale trade. But with small brewers the same considerations do not weigh. Whether the quality of the beer deteriorates or not, the suspicions of the working man will be aroused, for experience has shown him that when additional taxation is imposed in this connection, he is usually the principal sufferer. I am told that the result of the new beer duty will mean a loss of about £30,000 per annum to one well-known firm in Burton, and £15,000 to another.

However, the opposition to the Budget is not very pronounced as the subjoined comments of the *Standard*, the organ of her Majesty's Opposition, will show: "The Budget proposals appear to have been framed in a sincere and sensible spirit. They include features, no doubt, which will be turned to electioneering account both by the Ministerialists and the Opposition. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer may be acquitted of having introduced them with any design save that of meeting financial exigencies by equitable and honourable expedients. It is possible—indeed, it is probable—that the careful inquiry which a scheme so bold and so delicate as that of the revision of the Death Duties demand will disclose grave objections of a practical character. Yet, whatever the ultimate issue may be, no scrupulous opponent will attribute the plan to a desire to win a cheap renown for Democratic zeal. Sir William Harcourt stated that he had been urged to bring in a partisan Budget, but that he had withstood the suggestion. It is due to him to say that, if his aim had been merely to produce something specious and popular, he might easily have done it on simpler and less creditable lines. Nor is it any reproach to him that he has shown marked consideration for classes on whom we are all agreed that the burden of taxation presses now with undue weight. He had to provide for a deficit of about four millions and a-half. The money had to be raised somehow. But how was it to be done? Sir William proposes to begin by appropriating more than two millions from the New Sinking Fund, an operation quite defensible in itself, but ludicrously out of keeping with his proud boast that nothing could induce him to resort to the unworthy practice of borrowing. Consciences of the less exalted order will discern little difference between a suspension of payments on account of obligations already incurred, and the contraction of a fresh loan. In either case, the State has the advantage of money that is not revenue. The alteration of the Death Duties, which is based on the principle of graduated taxation, is expected to yield during the current year a net gain of a million. The addition of a penny to the income-tax—allowance being made for concessions to the class whose incomes are below five hundred pounds—will, it is hoped, leave the Exchequer the better by over three hundred thousand pounds. To wipe out the balance of the deficit, recourse is had to the old-fashioned method of enhanced duties on spirits and on beer. Sixpence is added to the impost on gallon and barrel, respectively. Whether the working classes will or will not feel the incidence of the fresh levy in the price they pay for their refreshments, they are, at any rate, brought theoretically under contribution; and so the balance of State demand is kept tolerably even all round. If any special class has been treated with exceptional favour, it is those who have hitherto been liable to income-tax in the lower category, and if any description of property has been selected as a mark for a disproportionate share of the calls rendered necessary by Treasury requirements, it is the large estates as they pass from a deceased owner to his successors in possession. Reality has been treated with disfavour in comparison with personality, and large fortunes in comparison with small. Yet it is impossible to deny that Sir William Harcourt can cite the opinions of statesmen of all Parties in support of the doctrine that readjustment of some sort is consistent with equitable principle. The net result of the Estimates, as a whole, is that there will be a slender surplus of little more than a quarter-of-a-million."

It is stated on good authority that the Opposition leaders are disposed to reserve judgment in regard to Sir William Harcourt's proposals respecting the Death Duties until there has been time to consider their full effect. It is recognised, however, that they constitute a novel and very important financial departure, and they will be subjected to a searching examination. Apart from directly "contentious" subjects, it is agreed that the Budget generally raises so many complex questions that even a moderate discussion of its provisions is bound to make a large inroad on the time of the session. The landed proprietors on both sides of the House look with considerable alarm on the effect of equalising the Succession Duty with the Probate Duty. Its effect, they believe, in many cases, will be to cripple for many years the owner who succeeds to an estate, and, consequently, to prevent him doing justice to his property. They apprehend, also, that it will tend to throw large quantities of land into the market at a time when land is almost unsaleable. It is amusing to notice as an evidence of the foresight exercised by the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons, it may be stated, that the stock of spirits provided for the use of members was replenished only last week. The decision of the Government to limit the whisky tax to one year will facilitate the adoption of that part of the Budget, as it secures the Anti-Parnellite vote. It is increasingly evident, however, says the *Standard*, that the other proposals of the Budget will lead to protracted discussion. It is expected that after Whitsuntide it will be proposed to take the whole time of the House for the Budget and the Registration Bills. The chief danger to the Budget is, plainly, that while it is a very clear Budget it is also a somewhat complex one. The Opposition do not talk of fighting it so much as of discussing it—which may perhaps be interpreted as obstructing it. From the Ministerialist point of view it is highly valuable, not so much for the sum it will now bring, as for the principle laid down and for the future revenue likely to accrue. Among a section of the Ministerialists there is an idea that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might have gone further in the direction of increasing the taxation on large estates. But I believe that the main reason of the gentle graduation resorted to was a desire not to frighten the owners of estates into the evasion of the duties by the execution of gifts during their life-time. This part of the scheme will not be directly opposed by the Unionists, but it is to be fully debated; and it will lend itself to prolonged criticism at the hands of the financial experts.

Just at a time when the income-tax has been increased by a one penny in the pound, a correspondence between Mr. Vincent, M.P., and Sir John Hibbert, Secretary to the Treasury, with reference to the income-tax upon trade, manufactures, and commerce, has been published. The correspondence arises out of a question asked the Government by Mr. Vincent as to the number of income-tax commissioners, who were traders, bankers, or bank directors in their respective localities, to which Sir John Hibbert replied that no information was available on the point. Mr. Vincent says in these days of depression and rapidly fluctuating incomes, and when Chancellors of the Exchequer rely more and more upon the income-tax for revenue, it is the more important that no trading competitor, banker, or bank director should have access to the personal details the commissioners are empowered to obtain. In reply, Sir John Hibbert points out that the Income-Tax Act directs that the commissioners appointed to execute it are to be chosen by the land commissioners under the Land Tax Acts from members of their own number; where a sufficiency of their own number are not available, they are empowered to appoint other fit and proper persons. There is nothing in the law to prevent them from acting on the ground that they belong to any particular profession or calling. Sir John points out that there is power of appeal, and that the district commissioners invariably act with fairness.

Our neighbours across the Channel have also been occupied this week in hearing the result of the balancing up of the national ledgers, the Draft Budget for 1895 having been distributed to the French Deputies. The revenue is estimated at 3,424,407,631 frs., and the expenditure at 3,423,893,762 frs., thus showing a surplus of 513,860 frs. The preceding Budget was established at 3,439,031,032 frs. of revenue, and 3,439,020,623 frs. of expenditure. There is, therefore, an economy of 15,126,861 frs. in favour of the Draft Budget of 1895. To establish the equilibrium of the present Budget, a sum of 139,395,812 frs. had to be found to make up for a falling-off in revenue amounting to 49,609,834 frs., and for increased expenditure amounting to 89,785,978 frs. The decreased revenue arises chiefly from the falling-off of the Customs' Duties. Of the increased expenditure, 58,000,000 frs. are entailed by the application of new laws, and 47,000,000 frs. for the development of various Government Services, and in particular those of War, Marine, and the Colonies. To make up the deficiency, the Finance Minister took the amount derived from the Conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes into Three-and-a-Half per Cents—that is to say, 67,897,839 frs., which brought down the deficit to 71,497,973 frs. M. Bourdeau has not only provided that amount, but has also included 12,000,000 frs. in the Budget for the redemption of debt, and 1,500,000 frs. to be divided among the Workmen's Mutual Aid Societies.

A recently-published paper presented to the American Congress contains an interesting and, indeed, a startling estimate of the wealth of the United States in 1890. The Bulletin deals with what it calls "the true valuation of the real and personal property in the country at the close of the census period 1890," and explains that by this "true valuation" is meant the "fair selling price of the property" as distinct from the mere assessed valuation. Visible and tangible property only is taken into account in framing the estimate, which is based upon the reports of local experts and of personal property owners, and is formally approved by the Governors of all the States. The value of gold and silver coin and bullion is taken from the report of the director of the Mint; that of merchandise in stock, and of cattle not of farms and ranges, is the value as assessed for taxation purposes; that of furniture and personal belongings is calculated upon their insured values, the contents of 8,000 houses not in large cities being taken as a guide; that of libraries, &c., is extracted from municipal returns; that of foreign goods in Bond and of agricultural products on hand is supplied by reports from the Treasury and Agricultural Departments respectively. Accepting £1 as the sufficiently near equivalent of five dollars, and omitting fractions, one finds that the total wealth of the United States in 1890 was no less then £13,007,418,236. The wealth per head of the population was in 1850, £61; in 1860, £102; in 1870, £156; in 1880, £174; and in 1890, £207. The estimated wealth per head is now highest in Nevada, where it is £788., and lowest in South Carolina, where it is only £64. The wealthiest States, in their order, are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, California, and Missauri. Oklahoma is returned as being worth only £9,657,024, and is by very far the poorest of the States and Territories. Towards a realisation of what the total estimated wealth of the United States now is, the reader may be somewhat assisted if he remembers that the value, if expressed in blocks of pure gold each containing a cubic foot, would be enough to form a wall of gold one foot thick, ten feet high, and upwards of four miles long.

Mr. Forbes Mitchell, of Calcutta, has sent a letter couched in very cogent language to a leading Manchester paper, as to the Indian currency question. He pertinently asks: "When will Englishmen awaken to the fact that it is the demonetisation of silver that is retarding railway extension in India and depressing trade all over the world, more especially in India? Through the depreciation of the standard of value the wealth of India is being most effectually plundered—yes, far more effectively than if the country had been overrun by Russian Cossacks. The resources of the people of India are passing into other hands with a rapidity that but few can realise. The selfishness of the monometallic gold standard of Britain is giving Russia a chance that is unequalled by any political alliance that she could ever form. Let Russia throw her mints open to the unlimited coining of silver and coin rupees—because silver is, and must remain, the currency of India, for the simple reason that there is not sufficient gold in the world to supply a circulating currency in that metal for the East. It is a waste of time to write about a gold currency for India. The whole conception is insanity. Those who propose to introduce a gold standard and a gold currency for India know nothing about the customs of the people of India or about their hoarded wealth in silver. Great Britain by her monometallic gold standard has brought India to the verge of bankruptcy, and the only cure for this state of matters is bimetallism. By the depreciation of the standard of value every industry in India established by British capital has been plundered of 50 per cent. of its capital, and the civil and military servants of the Crown, who have assisted to build up this great dependency and are still bearing the burden of supporting it, have been plundered of half the amount of their savings by the loss by exchange through this monstrous system of currency. Is there no obligation on the part of the Government to maintain a stable standard of value as much as a stable standard of weight and measure? Our retail dealers and traders may as legally follow the lead of the bankers and capitalists and decree that the yard shall only measure 26 inches instead of 36, or that the cwt. shall only represent 84lb. That course would not be so bad as the fluctuations of our Indian rupee. Since I first landed in India I have seen the rupee fall from 2s. 1⅞d. to 1s. 1½d., being a variation of over one shilling per rupee. And the worst of it is that Britain, instead of being the gainer, has lost heavily by this monstrous robbery of the Indian people and her servants, because certain Continental countries have not been slow to avail themselves of the opportunity given to them by the depreciated rupee to build up a trade with India in successful competition with England. But all writing on this system of currency is sheer waste of energy. Unless we can get the working men of Britain to understand it, the financiers and the bond-holders will never allow the present selfish and one-sided laws to be altered. It is not because manufacturers have produced too much, but because consumers are too poor to purchase what they require for the bare sustenance of life, let alone for luxury or comfort, that trade is depressed."

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' PROSPECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps it looks strange that one should think of re-opening the volley of criticism against the action of Government, in appointing a junior member of the European bar to act for the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, after all that has already been said against it by the press. But criticism, and particularly unfavourable criticism, against any public act of Government whenever it follows very close on its heels savours of being made in the heat of the moment. Some time has now elapsed since the appointment, and the effervescence of public opinion may now be taken as having greatly subsided, so that it would not be unwise to cooly contemplate our gains and losses, to see if we can balance them. It barely needs an argument to show that the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate being a very responsible one, it is eminently necessary that Government should be extremely careful in electing to that post. The law has vested Presidency Magistrates with summary powers of such force that their orders may to all intents and purposes be considered as final. Appeals against their orders are very rare phenomena for so long as the amount of fine does not exceed Rs. 200, or the sentence of imprisonment does not exceed six months—and it may safely be mentioned that such sentences are rare—their orders are subject to revision only, by the High Court, who it is a patent fact hardly ever interfere unless a point of law is involved, and the parties concerned are rich enough to carry the case to them. The record of the Presidency Magistrates Courts does not officially come before the High Conrt every month, as it does in the case of the Moffusil Magistrates, and therefore the order of the former are to a great extent unchallenged. The public therefore always look with keen expectation to new appointments to these posts. If the public have had a fair opportunity of forming their opinion about the qualifications of the person appointed, a sense of safety and security overtakes them, and their confidence having been established they are sincerely thankful to the Government for the same. It has been therefore usual for such appointments to be bestowed according to grade on some member of the permanent staff of Presidency Magistrates, whose length of service is a sufficient guarantee of his qualifications, or upon such member of the bar who by his extensive practice at the criminal courts of the city is known to have acquired mature experience therein. I am forced to say that in making the present appointment the Government have ignored their policy of past years. Was there none out of the three Presidency Magistrates of Bombay or out of the legal gentlemen practising solely at the criminal courts who could have been selected to act for Mr. Cooper. I would indeed be slow to answer this in the negative. One could easily suggest the names of gentlemen whose claims to that post would be considered paramount. Foremost amongst such names occurs to me that of our Second Presidency Magistrate Mr. Hamilton. It has been a universal puzzle why his claims have been overlooked on this occasion. Have not the public a right to expect that the administration of justice should be entrusted to persons of recognized and tried ability, and have they not a right to complain that the safety of their persons and property should be confided to untried hands when gentlemen of ability and experience are available. I must clearly state here that I am far from underrating Mr. Slater's learning, but all that I am fighting for is—principle. Besides legal training, intimate knowledge of the character of the people, thorough acquaintance with their customs and habits, familiarity with their language and their mode of living and thinking are a few amongst the many qualifications necessary in a Magistrate of Bombay who has to dispense justice to persons of various denominations. Such qualifications are acquired by repeatedly and for a long time coming into contact with the people of India either officially or socially. Our benign Government have always to take these qualifications into their consideration before making their choice. If one were to look round amongst the present staff of Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, for one fully equipped by long service of the Government, with all such qualifications his choice would undoubtedly fall upon Mr. Hamilton. Combining legal training with the knowledge he has acquired of the habits of the people he has made himself liked by all who have come into contact with him. Taking always the most common-sense view of things, he rarely fails to do thorough justice, and his decisions are always satisfactory to all concerned. Even if statistics were made out, I think I would not be far from the truth if I said that he would head the list as having the fewest number of his decisions upset whether in appeal or in revision. A word, if you please, for the other Presidency Magistrates. It is much to be regretted that they have become sufferers also by this action of Government, for Mr. Hamilton's claims having been overlooked theirs also are barred. That the public have felt for Mr. Hamilton and sympathized with him is quite apparent from the tone of both the English and Native press, and I think it is my duty also to join the chorus with my feeble voice. But the purpose of this letter will not be served unless it is mentioned that the general public are deeply anxious now to see that the Government will not ignore Mr. Hamilton's merit and ability when the question arises for making a permanent appointment. It need not be mentioned that it is a topic of general conversation as to what the Government intend doing in that direction. Arguing by the principle of "coming events cast their shadows," things look very unhopeful, and it appears as though promotion will be for ever barred for Mr. Hamilton, and with him, at least till he is on the bench, for the other Presidency Magistrates. We only hope it will not be so, and that Government will not give the go-by to the old Latin adage, "Fiat justitia ruat cœlum."—Yours, &c.,

"LEX."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 27th ult., left Aden at 4 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday. She brings the following passengers :—

From London: Capt. P. N. Carnegy, Mrs. Eyre and three children, Miss Preston, Mr. S. H. Bilgrami, Mr. J. Mahoney, Mr. J. Daly, Mr. Hillman, Mr. J. Whatley, Lieut. E. C. Peebles, Mr. C. Kirkpatrick.

From Brindisi: Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. Fuller, Dr. H. J. Dyson, Mr. S. M. Leake, Dr. and Mrs. Fay, Lieut. C. Ainslie, Mr. G. D. Paton, Mr. G. F. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Adie, Capt. T. D. Leslie, Mr. E. J. Marshall, Mr. W. H. Oakes.

From Gibraltar: Mr. Azuedo, Lieut. and Mrs. Castro, and three children.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. A. Kirkpatrick, Lieut. Paloeologus, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Lennard and sister.

A CUSTOMS HARDSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A short time back as a watch of mine, value I may mention £4-10-0, was not keeping good time, I sent it to the makers in London for them to clean and adjust. On the same being returned to me by this mail, with a notification that the repairs cost five shillings, the Customs opened the parcel, valued the watch at £9, and charged me Rs. 7-7-0 duty. What I wish to know is how they arrived at a value of £9 when it only cost £4-10-0, and if this watch, my personal property every time it is sent home to be cleaned is liable to a duty of Rs. 7-7-0?—Yours, &c.,

J. B.

Bombay, 7, Elphinstone Circle, May 8.

WE learn that Mr. Jamsetjee Ardasir Dalal has been appointed to act as Naib Dewan in the Revenue Department of the Baroda State during the absence on leave of Mr. Dhamnashunker. There are two Naib Dewans at Baroda, one in the Revenue and another in the Judicial Department. Mr. Kersaspjee Dadachanjee has been appointed Naib Dewan in the Judicial Department in the place of the late Mr. Athalaye.

ONE of the most interesting, and at the same time relatively most abundant birds in the Zoological Gardens in London at present is a fowl which is known by the pseudo-classical name of chauna. It is of unwieldy bulk, and has gouty looking legs. But in spite of this, it is said by that accomplished ornithologist, Mr. W. H. Hudson, to soar and sing in a way that rivals the lark. It is also the most truly amphibious of all birds, as has been lately pointed out in the ibis. Its swimming powers are apparently quite on a par with those of the duck; and it has this advantage over that bird that it is clothed in a kind of Boyton costume, which is furnished by innumerable air spaces in the skin. These various gifts, combined with an interesting appearance, render the bird one of the most striking exhibits in the Zoo; but the drawback is in the voice, which—possibly on account of the atmosphere of this metropolis—is far from being as lark-like as Mr. Hudson states of the chauna when upon its native pampas.

THE MYSTERIOUS MARKINGS IN BEHAR.

THE ORIGIN OF COLONEL MALLESON'S LETTER.

A REUTER'S telegram of Monday's date said: "A letter appears in to-day's *Times* from Colonel Malleson, in which he supports the view taken in an alarmist article in Saturday's *Spectator*, that the smearing of the mango trees which has lately taken place in Behar, resembles the circulation of the chapatis which took place before the Mutiny of 1857, and bears the same meaning." The circumstances which led to the article and letter referred to are an editorial note in the *Globe* which published two letters upon which we commented yesterday and draw attention to the following extract from *Pioneer* of April 20 :—

It is unfortunately quite beyond question that a vague feeling of apprehension exists throughout the English community in Behar and Tirhoot, in consequence of the signs and tokens of a spirit of unrest among the population which is all the more disquieting because neither the aims nor the nature of the leaven that is at work are as yet more than dimly perceptible. Behar has never completely settled down since the Gaurakhshini disturbances made their first appearance at Gaya more than a year ago; and though there is no ostensible ground for connecting recent occurrences with the working of the cow propaganda in the uneasy state of the population, these mysterious manifestations lend themselves to a sinister interpretation. To begin, however, with the facts—somewhere about the 15th March it was discovered one morning over a large area in the north of Mozufferpore and the north east of Chumparum that in every grove of fruit-bearing trees one tree had been marked with a circular daub of mud having a hair in the middle. This hair is said to have been in some cases a cow's hair, in others pig's bristle. At first the villagers who originally brought the fact to notice, seemed to know nothing about it: but the rumour soon spread that the mark was the "*tilak*" of Janakpore, a place north of Sitamarhi, within the Nepal border and formerly held to be a sacred place of pilgrimage. The story was that a tank there had been excavated in a single night by superhuman agency, and that all the earth taken form it had disappeared. The mark was held to presage the re-suscitation of Janakpore as a holy place. In the meantime the marking of trees went on. It has been gradually going down south through Mozufferpore to Hajipur, and it is said now to have crossed the Ganges. In some places the mark is said to have a daub of "blood" but it is easy to see how such mud may have been magnified into blood, and as far as we know there are no authentic instances to hand of the more dangerous seeming token. We laugh of course at the idea of dæmonic agency: but it is strange and weird that this tree-marking can have gone of so rapidly and over such a wide area of a country without a soul having been detected in the work. Large numbers of men must have been engaged, and yet no one knows actually who they are that have done it, or what are their motives. Is the popular legend true or has it any connection with the true bearings of the phenomenon? There are men with great knowledge of the natives who believe that it is substantially the real explanation. One such whose acquaintance with natives of all classes extends even into the ranks of the *fakirs*, is convinced that Janakpore has been determined upon with the permission of the rulers of Nepal as the great place of pilgrimage for the future, and that thousands of *sadhus* (religious mendicants) will assemble there within the next few months to give the new movement a start. Its significance in this case politically would be that it would designedly represent a protest on behalf of the whole Hindoo community against the action of the British Government in interfering on sanitary grounds with their assemblies at Benares and Hurdwar. It must be admitted that a passive and silent opposition of this nature is quite in the character of the real Hindoo (if not of those of whom we hear most now-a-days): and assuming that this explanation of the matter is the true one, it is obvious that there could be no better way of inaugurating the change successfully than by a great and striking miracle, such as that of the tank and the trees, which should go home to every household. So clear in fact is this, that we may say that given the decision for a change of *venue*, the miracle in its favour was bound to come. It may be objected that this interpretation accounts for the mud patch, but not for the hair in the middle, which appears to be an invariable feature of the markings. It is evidently a vary significant part of the symbol, and until its meaning is explained, we certainly have not got to the bottom of the story. Some persons, holding the hair to be a cow's think that the matter originates with the Gaurakshini Sabhas, and that it is in some way another fresh call to arms on behalf of the kine-protection movement. Other constructions refer it to a universal conspiracy against the British Raj, which, according to a native prophecy, is to come to an end in 1898. Probably there has been no decade during the century in which some prediction of the same sort was not current; but as far as the present situation can be guaged the best witnesses, official and unofficial, are united in the conclusion that there is a marked absence among the people of anything like hostility to the Governmnt. Even the Brahmins with their Hurdwar and Benares grievances do not complain of the Government but of the exaction and oppression of the underlings by whom its orders are carried out. Reassuring as this may be, still the uneasiness and disquiet, the universal looking forward to the breaking of a big storm, are unquestionably there. How small a thing is sufficient to produce a widespread excitement was shown a month or two ago when a story went round about the disappearance of a Brahmin who had been spirited away from earth, after working his cattle on a sacred day. The legend was repeated with the usual variation of detail, but the ultimate consequence was the infliction of a penance on all ploughmen, who were ordered to go about for three days with their ploughs on their shoulders begging alms for Vishnu. Vast numbers of them actually turned out and obeyed this probably not too seriously meant call, when at another time they might have paid a few pence by way of dispensation. The danger of the situation then would seem to lie not in the direction of any particular scheme that is in the air, but in the fact that there is this mass of excitable humanity ready to be turned to we know not what frantic purposes by any one who can fire the train, and that all the organisation for putting it into motion is already in existence. It is this that makes the isolated Englishman in Behar anxious, and so real is the feeling of uneasiness that in parts of Chupra and Champarun many planters will no longer leave their wives and children alone in the bungalow. Such a state of things cannot be lightly regarded. No one can accuse the Bengal planters as a body of nervousness, nor can anyone deny that they are better situated than any other class of Europeans in India for knowing and appreciating the feelings of the population round them.

A few days later the Berar correspondent of our contemporary wrote again upon the subject and had by that time taken a more rational view of the subject. His weekly news-letter concludes with this paragraph :—

I can find no further developments of the curious signs which have appeared upon mango trees throughout the whole length and breadth of the three districts. The illiterate and lower class natives, of course, put the whole occurrence down to the supernatural. But with the better class of men it is a different matter. I have many friends and acquaintances amongst natives of position, and none of them seem able to account for the occurrence. They can themselves see no reason in it. The report of the tank at Janakpore, which was the birth place of Sita (not Ram as I have seen it in print lately), gains most credence. But this would account for the clay adhering to the trees but not the hair. About this hair, opinions seem to be divided, some maintaining that it is human, others that it is that of animals. That which I saw certainly looked as if it was human hair, and that of an aged person to boot, as it was white. Well, there is the story that a tank has been miraculously excavated at Janakpore, and that the clay taken from it was in a single night distributed throughout Hindustan, in such a way that none remained by the new dug tank. But the natives themselves only rumour this interpretation and far from being cleared up, the matter is in reality a mystery still. Even it was a Brahmin trick to advertise or aggrandise their religion, it is curious that the miraculous act should have called out no preaching, no explanation from the men who work the miracle. I hardly think that there is really any sinister meaning to be attached to the movement, because the procedure has astonished the natives almost as much as it has the Europeans. Rather I am inclined to believe that some Hindu religious leader is playing upon the superstitions of the people either for himself or his religion and that some future circumstance is to clear up the whole mystery. But they are a strange people of strange manners!

After interviewing the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and other prominent officials yesterday, our Simla correspondent wired to us :—

"I have interviewed several prominent officials in Simla to-day for the purpose of ascertaining the

views regarding the smearing of trees in Behar and asked whether they deemed it a possible sign of an intended mutiny. Sir Antony Macdonnel, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, attaches no importance to the fact, and believes it to be merely a local agitation to promote the interests of a particular shrine. Other officers here consider it a purely local matter and of no importance outside Behar."

THE EXECUTION OF PRIVATE WILSON.

Private Wilson, who was sentenced to death by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for the murder of Corporal Bamford of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Colaba, was executed yesterday morning at a quarter to eight o'clock, in front of the western gate of the County Jail, a screen of mats kept out the public from the scene. Two of the condemned man's comrades—Private Holden and Private Diggle—the representatives of the press, the police officers in charge of the prisoner, Dr. T. S. Weir, and Surgeon-Lieut-Col. Waters, were the only persons allowed within the enclosure by Mr. McKenzie, Superintendent of the Jail. Orders regarding the execution were known all over the native town, and though it is hardly possible to see anything from without the enclosure, crowds of natives were seen early yesterday morning wending their way towards the County Jail, where they knew preparations were being made to prepare the gallows. About six o'clock Superintendent Sweeney arrived with about a dozen European police officers, half-a-dozen sowars, and a number of native police constables, and cleared away the crowds. The people, however, formed in lines about ten deep, and stood along the side of the Jail Road. Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Rao Saheb Inspector Morar Rao of the Reserve Police Force, were also present on the scene. After the sentence was passed; the prisoner was taken to the old jail at Oomercary, where he was kept until the day of execution. His conduct in the jail was exemplary, and he gave no trouble to the jail authorities during his short stay there. He was visited by the jail doctor every day, but had no complaints to make. During his incarceration his appetite was not affected and he continued to take his food regularly, so much so that even yesterday morning he rose at 5 o'clock, washed his face, and had his tea and bread as usual. There was no complaint of insomnia, and he slept well. Throughout the time he was regularly visited by the Rev. Father Peters, S.J., St. Anne's Church, whose ministrations he welcomed and enjoyed. Private Wilson was heard almost the whole day praying fervently to be forgiven for his crime. His conduct was repentant all through, and he admitted the justice of the sentence passed upon him. Even the last moment, when Mr. McKenzie, having read the warrant,asked him if he wished to say anything, he replied that he was willing to give his life for that which he had taken. After the sentence his conduct was thoroughly repentant and confessing his guilt and acknowledging the justice of the sentence, he set himself to meet his death bravely. He received the Holy Communion three or four times, and yesterday morning he received it once more from the Rev. Father Peters, who went to him at six o'clock. Everybody present was astonished at the calm and deliberate manner in which he spoke his last words. He never showed signs of fear, and behaved like a brave man to the last.

About twenty minutes past seven o'clock, Private Wilson was pinioned and brought out of the cell into the jail yard, where Mr. MacKenzie read out the warrant to him. He was then asked if he had anything to say, and he replied: "I am very sorry for what I have done. I willingly give my life for his; and I give my soul and body to God." He was then marched off to the scaffold, which he ascended with firm steps, and on reaching it he with Father Peters knelt down and prayed to God "that He might receive his life in atonement of the sin he had committed." The rope was adjusted round his neck, the white cap drawn over his face, and the bolt was drawn on the signal being given by the Superintendent of the Jail, and in an instant Private Wilson was dead. He was given a drop of nine feet six inches, and he immediately died without a struggle.

A screen had been fixed around the gallows below the platform on which the prisoner stood, so that when he dropped the people could not see the operation. The execution was carried out satisfactorily and everything passed off without the slightest hitch.

The condemned man was born in Malta and was aged thirty-five years. He leaves behind him a widow, four little children, and an old mother at Preston in Lancashire. The convict could not read or write, and he therefore had got a letter written out at his own dictation, by one of his comrades; the letter is as under:—

STATEMENT OF PRIVATE W. H. L. WILSON.

"I am sorry that I took the life of Bamford. I would not have done such a thing if I had not been under the influence of drink. I hope that this will be an example to all my comrades both non-commissioned officers and men to keep away from drink and also to all non-commissioned officers that when they see a man come to such, not to try and do all that can to make the man worse, but to try and get him up by good words and example to turn over a better leaf. I only hope that all these non-commissioned officers and men will forgive me for whatever wrong I have done them. I took Corporal Bamford's life, and I am now resigned to give my life for that of his, and hope that I shall be forgiven by God above. I must thank all the officers of police and others that have been placed over me during the period I have been in jail."

Private Wilson was tried on the 16th ult., at the second Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a special jury, the majority of which consisted of Europeans, on a charge of having committed the murder of William Bamford, a lance-corporal of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, at Colaba, on the 2nd ult. On the night of the 1st April, Wilson was one of the quarter-guard stationed at the guard-house of the regiment. Three men were generally on sentry duty, but it was found that Wilson, one of the three men, was not at his post at the time of the occurrence. The men of the guard had been furnished with ten rounds of ammunition; and the rifles of the men, who were not actually on duty, had been placed in the verandah of the guard-room. About 11 p.m. on the night in question was heard the sound of a rifle shot in the direction of the school-house, which lay to the south of the guard-room. Two or three men of the guard instantly rushed in the direction of the school-house, and met and seized Private Wilson. He was found in possession of a rifle that had been discharged recently. An empty cartridge was found in the rifle, while one round was missing from his packet of ammunition. The witnesses then saw that Bamford had been shot as he was lying in the verandah of the school-house. He was at once removed to the hospital of the regiment, but died there the next morning. The cause of death was ascertained to be a rifle wound. While in charge of the guard in the guard-room, Wilson made no attempt to conceal the fact that he had shot Bamford; but, on the contrary, he said that was the third time he had tried to kill him, and that he very much doubted if he had not failed on that occasion also. It appeared that Wilson had a grudge against Bamford, who had reported him and got him lodged in prison. Mr. Melsheimer, in defence of Wilson at his trial, said the circumstances of the case raised a presumption that his mind was not in a healthy state at the time. He might have been brooding over some wrong, real or imaginary; and under a tropical sun, the memory of that wrong might have led him to commit the act. The Judge, in charging the jury,said there was no evidence of grave and sudden provocation in the case; and with regard to Mr. Melsheimer's plea of unsoundness of mind, his Lordship said it would be a dangerous thing to infer unsoundness of mind under the circumstances of the case when there was no evidence whatever to that effect. It might be that Wilson rushed into the guard-room in the hope of being able to place the rifle back in the racks without being observed. The jury without retiring returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder, and the Judge sentenced Wilson to death.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Exchange compensation has been sanctioned for the employes of the East Indian Railway on the same scale as allowed by Government. There is room for argument as to the correct principle on which this compensation should be paid. The allowance is to be the difference between 1s. 4d. and the current rate of exchange. But is this difference to be calculated at a fixed rate, or is it also to be fluctuating and estimated at the current rate of exchange? The latter arrangement would require a special Secretariat to make out the monthly calculations. Yet to pay at a fixed rate would not be strictly accurate. If exchange were 1s. 2d., the amount to be paid would be twopence, and that would be twopence at the current rate of exchange.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 28th April, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 71,324, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,21,029, other earnings (estimated) *nil*, making altogether Rs. 1,92,353, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 228-15-10. During the corresponding week in 1893 the receipts were Rs. 1,96,742-6-5 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 234-3-6.

Now that the Imperial Service regiments are armed with the M. H. rifle, it is probable that Pathan thieves will make the Native States the future fields of their labours. A correspondent states that most of the I. S. regiments in the Punjab allow the sepoys, we believe, to retain possession of their arms.

The sentry on duty over the treasure chest of No. 1 Mountain Battery, Kashmir, now in camp at Jammu, bolted on the 4th instant, taking with him Rs. 800, being the pay of the men of the Battery on leave. The thief is a Pathan sepoy of the 3rd K. L. Infantry. His capture is improbable, as we believe the British police do not interfere in cases of thieves absconding to British territory.

About nine months ago some Babus sold 20,000, or more, raffle tickets in Burma "for the benefit of a Hindu temple at one rupee each, one-half of the sum realized to go to the temple's funds and the remainder to be awarded in jewellery, prizes, etc., ranging in value from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 5, of the smallest sum one hundred prizes being allotted." The drawing was to have taken place in December, 1893; but it was postponed until January in the current year. It has been postponed from month to month ever since; and it has not yet taken place. Some people suppose that the man who went to buy the jewellery has forgotten to return to Rangoon.

Naini Tal is once more said to be shaky in various places, and is causing uneasiness among visitors. The Government has appointed a small scientific committee to investigate the matter, but in order not to create alarm, its doings are to be very secret.

The usual exodus of the Jammu officials to Kashmir takes place somewhat later than usual this year, and they journey *via* Poonch instead of the Banhal.

A Proposal to introduce the station or district system of payment of British troops into India has been negatived on the grounds that it is undesirable and likely to lead to financial and administrative difficulties.

Steps are in progress to establish mills in Muttiana, one of the villages on the road to Narkanda in the Simla district for the manufacture of pashmena and puttoo. It is said that the enterprise has the support of the Punjab Government, but the difficulty lies in getting the consent of the Rana of Rampore, who owns the village, to give up some land for the construction of the mills. This difficulty, it is anticipated, will be got over.

Exchange, observes a contemporary, continues to get worse and worse in spite of closed mints and diminished imports of silver and the busy export season. What will happen when the dull season begins, it is hard to tell. One probability seems to be that we shall hold on with the help of increased loans and taxes till the bottom is touched at tenpence, and then there will be no more fluctuations, and in another twenty years prices will gradually adjust themselves all round.

The famous Paris mansion of the late Marquise de Paiva, afterwards the wife of Count Hengel von Donnersmarck, is to be sold by public auction. The extraordinary career of Madame de Paiva (says the *Daily Chronicle's* Paris correspondent) will bear narrating in connection with the sale. Daughter of a Polish Jew named Lachmann, and wife of a poor tailor in Moscow, the future queen of fashion came to Paris, where, after terrible privations, she actually fell fainting with hunger on the spot where her palatial residence was to be erected. Herz, the pianist, tried to present her at the Tuileries, but failed. Then came her marriage with the Marquis de Paiva, who blew his brains out. Her fury against the Empire led her to conspire, not without success, for its ruin. As Countess Hengel von Donnersmarck, she gratified her revenge by buying many of the Empress Eugenie's diamonds, and built up a Tuileries of her own in Silesia with the aid of the ex-Imperial architect Lefuel, and in which counterpart many fragments of the French palace are inserted. The legendary house in the Champs Elysees is literally crammed with art treasures. The ceilings are by Baudry, the frescoes being by Thirion, Picou, Brisset, and others. Dalou's bronzes and the sculpture of Legrain, Barrias, Carrier, Belleuse, and Cunio are all round, whilst the magnificent onyx staircase has no equal, even amongst the dreamy splendours of the late King Ludwing of Bavaria. All this will be on view for several days before the sale.

Sir John Willoughby appears to have made an extremely interesting archæological discovery in the recesses of Matabeleland. According to current gossip, he has come across, about fifty miles north-east of Buluwayo, some magnificent ruins similar to those at Zimbabye, which Mr. Theodore Bent went out specially to explore. They are said to cover a space of some four acres, and are characterised by the same fish-bone style of ornamentation that is observable at Zimbabye.

Is the term "Anarchist" applied to anyone libellous? According to the Eleventh Correctional Chamber in Paris, it is. AM. Capelle had a dispute with the concierge of his house, a woman named Lamisse, and the latter called him "a swindler, a thief, and an Anarchist." To a certain extent, M. Capelle is of a philosophic temperament, and he did not mind the terms "swindler" and "thief," but he could not stand "Anarchist." Hence he prosecuted the offender, who has been fined 50 francs, and ordered to pay a further sum of 50 francs to the plaintiff as damages.

A Blue-Book has been issued dealing with the conditions of employment in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and in Spain and Portugal. In the Scandinavian division interesting and useful information is given on the political situation, past and present, the Parliamentary systems, the industrial condition, and the proposed revision of the Danish industrial code. Able reports follow on subjects not hitherto brought under general notice in this country, such as the State or municipal provision for the unemployed, regulations on employers' liability and socialist organisations. Two instances are given of successful profit-sharing in Scandinavia, but a somewhat gloomy account is set out on the long hours of work before the influence of the eight hours' movement abroad began to be appreciable. Under most of the other heads arrangements now making progress in England would appear to be in little more than an incipient state. Owing to the scattered positions of the population, the socialistic movement has made very small headway. The reports on Spain and Portugal touch on the general character of the people, and refer incidentally to the Anarchists as totally distinct from and opposed to the Socialists. The labour question at large has not hitherto assumed great importance in these countries owing to the comparatively slight development of their industrial resources and the frugality and relative sparseness of the population.

The translation of Dr. Virchow's recent address at the Medical Congress in Rome, on the influence of John Baptist Morgagni on anatomical thought, made expressly for "The Lancet" by Madame L. Wolffshon, is already reprinted and published in pamphlet form at "The Lancet" office. No living authority is probably better qualified than this great German pathologist to estimate the obligations of medical science to Morgagni, the founder of pathological anatomy, who first taught that no physician can properly think out a process of disease unless he is able to fix for it a place in the body. Though of necessity somewhat technical in form, the address furnishes a very interesting outline of the history of medicine down to the time of the illustrious author of treatise "De Sedibus Morborum," through whose teaching and influence the dogmatism of the old schools, as Dr. Virchow says, was completely broken down, and with whom, in fact, the modern science of medicine begins.

Postmen, like the rest of us, writes a Calcutta paper, have their grievances, and the Calcutta men of khaki and red caps have, doubtless after much deliberation, decided to strike for more pay. What the merits of their case are, the public do not know. Their duties have certainly become heavier and more responsible of late years, and if they are still on the same pay as formerly, they may well think that they are entitled to some of the increased revenue which the Government is making out of their work. There is often a surprising amount of industry in men of the postmen class. They pick up the art of reading by scanning addresses, and they often burn the midnight oil to read from books, and they feel well repaid if they can qualify for an extra rupee after perhaps a year or two of work. In the money order business their responsibities have certainly very much increased. Anyhow it is to be hoped that the department will be able to come to terms with the men. It is to some extent true that a concession to a strike is regarded as a sign of weakness, but on the other hand it would be hard to find instances when Governments or private individuals have raised peoples' pay without first being pressed.

In Italy the sowing of Indian corn has commenced in many places. The aspect of the young corn and fodder is very promising. Rain is wanted in North Italy, while in South Italy there have been frequent and beneficial showers of rain, and in Calabria and Sicily so much that sunshine is now desirable in those districts. The fruit trees are flowering even in the north, and the vines are beginning to bud.

Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft's famous library, got together by him with a view to furnish materials for his vast series of works on the history of Western North America, including Mexico and Central America, now forms a collection of sixty thousand books, maps, and manuscripts all bearing on this subject. It occupies a fire-proof building, erected for the purpose in San Francisco. Thirty-five years have been occupied in forming the library, during which time the growth has been continuous, and it is still going forward at the rate of about a thousand volumes a year, including all new publications, and a few old works, not already on the shelves of the library, which can now and then be picked up in out-of-the-way places. The cost of getting together the collection is said to have been more than the cost of the books themselves, the owner having twice made careful search throughout Europe and Spanish America, besides sending forth many special agents at various times.

A lady correspondent who has not been very fortunate in her literary ventures sends Mr. James Payn, as he tells the "Illustrated London News," a specimen of the sort of aid she is in the habit of receiving from her friends. The ambition of her life was "to meet with some extremely amiable editor"—in other words, to get into print—and a friend in America promised to do the best she could for her. The result of this is the following letter, evidently intended for a great encouragement, though not exactly fulfilling her heart's desire: "I loaned your letter to a young man in Maine, who seemed very wishful to edit a paper, but was discouraged because of no answer to his prayer for a friend to appear with money in hand for him to go to New York and begin. He is very poor, and altogether uneducated. He may write to you; I wish he would."

A correspondent of the Charity Organization Society has drawn attention to the enormous waste of charity funds in applications by post to people who are no longer living or who have removed to some other address. As an example, he mentions that his father—presumptively a benevolent person—died about seventeen years ago, and that ever since his death the son has continued to receive a flood of applications from various charities forwarded to him from his late father's residence, though no one of the name of the deceased had lived there since his death. In some cases a stamped envelope was sent for a reply. It would seem that charity touts are content to rely on seventeen-year-old directories. In one instance the writer of this complaint wrote three times to a particular hospital before he could obtain a discontinuance of the applications.

Lady Caithness, who is an adept in Theosophy and reconciles Spiritualism with the theories of the late Madame Blavatsky—who, she says, visited her after her death, is going to issue invitations for an angels' and demons' fancy ball. An orange ball at one of the fashionable Paris Clubs is talked of as probable. All accepting invitations will be expected to wear orange-coloured costumes.

An official statement has recently been issued by the Manchester Ship Canal Company showing that the cash balances and other available assets, including the 500,000*l*. remaining out of the 2,000,000*l*. authorised to be lent by the Manchester Corporation under the Act of 1893, amounted on Jan. 1, 1894, to 1,353,482*l*. The following is given as a forecast of the financial position of the company on Jan. 1, 1895. After providing for all works already ordered by the executive committee, for dredging, for the balance owing on purchases of land, for working expenses, and for interest on all loans for the year 1894, and taking traffic receipts at a low estimate, the sales of plant at only 20,000*l*. (12,000*l*. having been realised since Jan. 1), and without estimating any receipts from sales of land, there is a balance of 381,515*l*. Some portion of this balance will probably be expended by the executive committee on further necessary works. The canal owns about 2,600 acres of surplus lands, the value of which is already large and will steadily increase.

A report which comes from Berlin through a French channel declares that the papers of the late Emin Pasha have now reached the German Foreign Office. Besides other interesting manuscripts the papers include the diary of the deceased explorer for the period comprised between the dates October 15, 1874, and December 2, 1889. It is said that the scientific portion of these documents will be published so soon as the Pasha's will has been received from Zanzibar. The journal, it will be noted, ends two days before the accident at Bagamoyo, which temporarily incapacitated Emin from continuing his journey to the coast. It covers, therefore, the whole of the incidents of his eventful meeting with Mr. Stanley and of his obviously unwilling return to civilisation.

So many have been the additions to the histrionic museum at the Theatre Francais in recent years that M. Claretie, the Administrator General, has applied to the Government to provide fresh quarters in which to house it. Since the Cour des Comptes on the Quai d'Orsay was burned down, in 1871, it has remained a melancholy ruin, and the Court has sat at the Louvre, in a building adjoining the house of Moliere. M. Claretie proposes that the building on the Quai d'Orsay should be rebuilt, or, failing that, that the Court should be transferred to some other place in order that its present quarters may be made an addition to the Theatre Francais. Visitors to that house should make a point of seeing the museum, which contains a fine collection of portraits of famous actors and actresses, together with souvenirs of them of all kinds. It includes Mignard's famous painting of Moliere, and many Moliere relics, including the original register of the great dramatist's comrade, Varlet de La Grange, which throws so much light on the history of the French stage under Louis XIV.

THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

The inquiry into the affairs of the Agra Savings Bank, Limited, under section 162 of the Indian Companies Act, was resumed on Wednesday before Mr. Blennerhassett, District Judge, Allahabad.

Mr. Wall, Barrister-at-law, was present in person. Mr. J. E. Howard was represented by Mr. Arthur Strachey, barrister-at-law, Mr. C. Ross Alston, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji, vakil; Mr. Mann by Mr. Wallach, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji: Babu Baroda Charan Banerji by Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji and Mr. Sarat Chander Chaterji, vakils; Mr. Gobind Ram by Kumar Permanand, vakil.

Mr. Wall referred the court to two cases in reference to section 198 of the Indian Companies Act that "all books, accounts and documents of the company and of the liquidators shall, as between the contributories of the company be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of all matters purporting to be therein recorded." The cases were Fox's case, 3 D. J. and S. 465, and *in re* Esparto Trading Company, 12 Ch. D. page 204.

Mr. Strachey referred the court to a case decided under the Indian Companies Act which would be probably more in point than any case decided in the Chancery Division—Ram Das Chakarbati *vs.* the Official Liquidator of the Cotton Ginning Company, Limited, Cawnpore, reported in I. L. R. 9 All. page 306.

Mr. Howatson was further examined by Mr. Wall.

Witness said he had been paid no expenses and he did not want any, but he thought the bank should be reimbursed for expenses in bringing the books and for gari hire; altogether the expenses amounted to Rs. 13.

The Judge said that this sum should be paid.

Mr. Wall asked for the *mist* of the Railway Service Press containing original documents that he wished to see. He was unable to get what he wanted and went on with the examination of the witness.

Witness was referred to a letter of Mr. Wollaston to Mr. J. E. Howard. He knew schedule A of the Companies Act. The debts due by directors were not shown in the Balance-sheets under Table A.

Mr. Strachey suggested that it had not yet been shown that Table A applied to the Company.

Mr. Wall ignored this objection; but

The Judge said he would have to show that Table A applied.

Mr. Wall asked witness if the Articles of Association prescribed any form of Balance-sheet.

Mr. Strachey pointed out that no Articles of Association had been put in.

Mr. Wall put a printed copy of the Articles of Association to the witness.

Mr. Strachey objected that the original had not been put in.

Mr. Wall again asked a question on the Articles of Association.

The Judge ruled that the question could not be put.

Examination continued: Witness was shown the letter from Mr. Wollaston to Mr. J. E. Howard referring to the provisions of Table A of the Act under which the debts of directors should be shown on the balance-sheet, saying that Mr. Mann and he thought it applied only to cases where the debt was not fully secured. Mr. Howard's debt was fully secured on securities specified, and he asked him to withdraw his resignation of the office of trustee. Witness could not say if the usual course to which Mr. Wollaston said he and Mr. Mann intended to adhere was not to enter the debts of directors. He had never looked up the point. He did not know the amount of the shares referred to as security. It was contrary to the Indian Companies Act for a bank to buy its own shares or to take them as security. Witness knew that the bank had 33 of its own shares in its possession, but he did not know from whom they were obtained or how. The number of shares of the bank given by Mr. J. E. Howard as security was ten. Lyell and Company had since gone into liquidation. It went into liquidation last year. Witness was next referred to the share register to get particulars of the purchase of its own shares by the bank.

The Judge: The share register is open for inspection at any time.

Examination continued: Witness read the entries of purchase of 63 shares from various persons at Rs. 100 each between May 1890 to December 1891. There were also 25 Railway Service Press shares given as security by Mr. Howard.

By the Court: There was nothing outstanding against Mr. J. E. Howard. The debt had been paid up.

Examination continued: Mr. Wollaston said in his letter "this will remove one of your objections to continue a trustee." He did not know what Mr. Howard's objections were.

Mr. Wall spent some time in examining papers and delayed putting a question.

The Judge asked him to go on with some other question; he should like all the evidence closed to-day, except the evidence of Mr. Howard.

Examination continued: Rs. 6,419-4-5 was written off as loss on the original loan of Rs. 60,000 of the Railway Service Press. The outstandings assigned by the Railway Service Press to the bank by Mr. Elliot's orders amounted to Rs. 53,715-5-7 on the bank placing Rs. 10,000 to the credit of the overdraft account of the Press. The greater portion of the outstandings were considered bad, and the amount recovered was a little over Rs. 100. The loss on the Railway Service Press Overdraft was Rs. 577-8-10; on the *Morning Post* Overdraft Rs. 31,855-14-9; on the Railway Service Press Outstandings Assignment Account Rs. 8,674-2-8.

Witness produced a safe-custody receipt made out by the Bank for Government promissory notes amounting to Rs. 44,500 from Mr. Howard, dated 13th June 1889. The notes were returned in 1892 when Mr. O'Hanlon was manager. It was the custom for the fee for safe custody to be paid when the article in safe custody was returned. It was transferred to another head of account and ceased to be a "safe custody" matter when it was transferred to another head of account. The paper shown him was a deposit receipt to Mr. Howard for Rs. 44,500, dated 11th July 1889. Referred to the miscellaneous ledger dated 11th July 1889. "To eight Government promissory notes purchased from Mr. J. E. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, administrator of the estate of General Dancy, Rs. 44,500." The number of the notes in the safe-custody receipt and the deposit ledger were the same. He could not say if they were bought at the rate of the day. The bank took them over at par. Presumably a deposit account was opened. These eight promissory notes remained in the bank till the 7th February 1890. They were on 6th April that date sent to the Treasury for renewal. The renewed notes were transferred to Mr. J. E. Howard on 1892. The entry of the transfer of three of the notes was not dated. Mr. J. E. Howard got 5 per cent. on these notes. Mr. J. E. Howard did not ask witness for those notes before Mr. O'Hanlon joined. He knew nothing of the existence of those notes at the time. He could not say whether the Government paper transaction with Mr. Howard was a deposit or a purchase. The books showed a purchase and a deposit as separate transactions. In May 1890 the bank sold Government paper for Rs. 44,700. Between July 1889 and 1st May 1890 there were no sales of Government paper. This Rs. 44,700 was not the Government paper purchased form Mr. J. E. Howard. Government paper for Rs. 500 was purchased in September 1889. There were no other purchases of Government paper between July 1889 and April 1892. After selling the Rs. 44,700 in May 1890, the bank held Government paper for Rs. 45,500. Of this Rs. 45,500 Rs. 44,500 was Mr. Howard's deposit. So that, including Mr. Howard's deposit, the only Government paper which the bank possessed was Rs. 1,000 which could not be sold through some irregularity in the endorsement. Witness had had that irregularity remedied.

Mr. Wall began to put a question about the "reserve fund, which," he said, "had to be invested."

Mr. Strachey said that it had not been shown that there was any obligation to invest the reserve fund.

The Judge ruled that the question could not be put.

Witness did not know if there was any condition attached to the deposit of the Government paper by Mr. Howard.

Examination continued: They could be used by the bank because he recollected that he saw the blank endorsement on the notes to the bank. He found on referring to the books that he could not have seen the notes. He must have been told they were blank endorsed. He could not say if he had seen the renewed paper. The bank could not have had them renewed if they were not endorsed to the bank. Shown the balance-sheet for December 1890, he said there was an entry Reserve Fund Rs. 61,000, and another, Bank House Rs. 9,500. There were no Government notes representing that Rs. 61,000 except the one paper of Rs. 1,000. He took it that the Reserve Fund was in cash. He could not say where it was. In the balance-sheet of June 1891 there was an entry of Rs. 63,000. He knew of no Government paper which this represented. The Rs. 2,000 additional in 1891 was transferred from profit and loss. He would not say it was non-existent. It might have been in the bank, there was no record showing an investment. There was no record that during the four years 1888-92 there was any reserve fund invested in Government paper. He would assume that the Rs. 44,700 sold out in May 1890 was part of the reserve fund. He might be mistaken. The Government Paper Account was understood to be part of the Reserve Fund. The eight Government notes purchased from Mr. Howard were shown as Government Securities under Assets in the Balance-sheet. They were no longer in "safe custody."

Mr. Wall began to question witness about Mr. B. Howard's loans.

The Judge said what he had to do was to ask the witness matters that were not within his own knowledge.

Mr. Wall said there were some matters that were not cleared up by the accountant.

Mr. Wall continued the same line of questioning and referred the witness to the press letter book.

The Judge said: Your object is to ascertain facts that you cannot otherwise ascertain. If you have the information, I do not know why you should be here under sections 162 and 163. You have inspected the press copy book, and if you take any further proceedings you will be able to summon that document if the party summoned does not produce the original. What you should ask this gentleman is not what he knows and can prove, but to ask him matters which you are not aware of.

Examination continued: Witness said that the contributors would have to pay about a lakh and a half. He could not say how much the total losses of the bank were. Witness circulated the 102nd half-yearly report of the bank.

The report was circulated at the expense and by the direction of the bank.

Mr. Wall asked whether it was correct and reliable.

Mr. Strachey asked that the original might be produced.

Mr. Wall asked witness to produce the original documents on which the report was compiled.

Witness said he had not the original of all the papers. The original of Messrs. Meugens, King and Simson's report was lost in the press, but witness could vouch for the accuracy of the copy with the exception of one mistake in figures.

Mr. Wall was proceeding to examine the witness on the contents of Messrs. Meugens, King and Simson's report.

Mr. Strachey said he understood that Messrs. Meugens, King and Simson's report had been circulated by the bank, but it had not been connected in any way with the directors. It was not evidence of matters of fact in it. Mr. Wall might call the expert on whose evidence he relied, who might be allowed to refresh his memory with the report.

The Judge said under section 163 the strict rules of evidence did not apply, and if Mr. Wall could discover anything from this report it might be produced. He could prove it in any further proceedings he might take under section 214.

Mr. Strachey: He is not discovering this from Mr. Howatson. He has the report.

The Judge: I have explained to him several times that I think it unnecessary for him to ask questions on matters that he knows, but he does not seem to fully understand. (To Mr. Wall)—If in any further proceedings you wish to prove this paper, you can send for Meugens, King and Simson to prove it. I do not think anything else can be discovered from it.

Mr. Wall said the paper had been more or less verified by the proceedings that had been taken since. He would ask Mr Howatson how many lakhs the bank had lost.

Witness said it was difficult to say from memory what the total was. The deficiency that would have to be made up was about a lakh and a half. Messrs. Meugens, King and Simson put it down to Rs. 3,38,000. The actual loss of the bank would be quite that. Witness had not seen any minutes of directors up to March 1892. He could not say that there were any directors' meetings before that date. Between March 1892 to the close of the bank when Mr. O'Hanlon was officiating manager meetings were held and a book of proceedings opened. He did not know if Mr. Atkins' and Mr. Manns' sanction was obtained for Mr. Howard's overdrafts.

By Mr. Wallach: Mr. Mann became a shareholder of the bank on 11th July 1891, when he purchased ten shares. Those were the ten shares sold by Mr. Atkins to the bank. The bank had sold many of the shares from time to time, and it held at present some 33 shares. Some might have been confiscated by the bank and not bought. He had no information on the subject. Witness had not seen Mr. Mann's name as depositor or debtor before he bought the shares in 1891. If the purchaser of the *Morning Post* kept to his contract no portion of the original loan of Rs. 40,000 would be lost. He did not include the overdrafts. So far the purchaser had kept to his agreement and paid up to date. He had no reason to believe that he would not keep his agreement. He read a resolution of the trustees on July 1892 when they resolved that in view of the overdraft by Mr. Tracey, and members of the establishment, which seemed to have been going on for some time, but which had for the first time come to the knowledge of the trustees, Mr. O'Hanlon be instructed to supervise the receipts and expenditure of the Press, and to prevent all overdrawings to any member of the staff of the paper. The resolutions were in the handwriting of Mr. O'Hanlon. Mr. Tracey was manager of the *Morning Post*. Witness had never known of any document by the trustees authorising overdrafts. Mr. O'Hanlon was manager when this resolution was passed, and had been since March previous. It was in consequence of the overdrafts that the bank determined to sell the Press. Since then there had been no overdrafts. Mr. Stalkartt, planter, had stated that he offered Rs. 30,000 some years ago for the half of Kachua Factory. The saw mills were valued at Rs. 25,000 a short time ago. At one time they were valued at Rs. 30,000. The value of the security would thus be Rs. 85,000 or Rs. 90,000. Mr. B. Howard's share of Kachua was handed over to the bank in December 1891. The bank was never actually in possession of the property. Mr. Fraser was in possession of the whole property. Mr. Howard did not prevent witness from taking possession. A suit was filed against Mr. B. Howard and Mr. Fraser, and a compromise was made.

By Mr. Strachey: Witness produced the proceedings of the special general meeting of shareholders of 22nd October 1892. It was signed by Mr. J. E. Howard. It sat out that a letter by Mr. O'Hanlon to Capital was read and that afterwards Mr. J. E. Howard read his explanation with regard to these Government promissory notes.

Mr. Strachey said he would not take up time reading the explanation.

Examination continued:—The resolution approving of the explanation was carried. He had the Mr. Dillon's report distributed at that meeting and circulated among the shareholders. Witness was present at a general meeting of shareholders of 22nd November, 1892, when a resolution reaffirming the approval of Mr. Howard's explanation about the notes was passed. Mr. Dillon issued a supplementary report dated 30th October 1892. That report dealt with the Railway Service report, and with the Dancy estate account. These circulars were circulated among shareholders, and the later circulars also among creditors. They were all in the hands of shareholders before the meeting of 10th December, when a resolution thanking Mr. Howard was passed. The loan of the bank to the Railway Service Press was made in May 1841. The valuation by Mr. Wollaston of the Railway Service Press was produced. Mr. Wollaston valued it at Rs. 1,27,165. Mr. Wollaston was a man of great business experience, and perfectly capable of valuing the property. If the valuation was correct they did quite right in treating the Rs. 60,000 as a good asset.

Re-examined by Mr. Wall: The agreement with the purchaser of the press allowed him about 6 years to pay up the purchase money. He had had an opportunity of buying the press for Rs. 40,000, and if he availed himself of it, there would be a loss of Rs. 20,000 to the bank. He had paid at the time the offer was made about Rs. 8,000.

By Mr. Wall: In Mr. O'Hanlon's time there were no overdrafts by the Press.

Mr. Wall proposed to put Mr. Fraser in the witness-box.

Mr. Strachey said that in the suit on the promissory notes Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji was counsel for Mr. Fraser, and could get all information from him.

Mr. George Fraser, examined by Mr. Wall, said Muchaghar was the ruins of an old pucka house and 34 bigas of land worth about Rs. 3,400. The opium house Rs. 3,000. Mr. B. Howard at one time owned the factory and was merely a tenant of 30 or 40 bigas. Witness valued the brick and mortar of Kachua at Rs. 5,500. His own valuation of Kachua was Rs. 18,000. When owned by Mr. B. Howard it was worth Rs. 16,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strachey: He bought half of the Kachua Factory for Rs. 30,000. He was a friend of Captain Chapman sometimes, and a friend of Mr. O'Hanlon. In the suit brought against him by the bank Mr. Shama Charan was his pleader.

The next sitting was provisionally fixed for the 16th instant, dependent on the health of Mr. J. E. Howard, the only other witness; and the court then adjourned.

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THE HOME BUDGET STATEMENT.

On Monday, (April 16) in Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the annual financial statement with reference to the financial year 1894-95. His speech occupied more than two hours and-a-half. He began with the customary review of financial affairs in the years just closed. The "unfortunate year" of 1893 was marked by "financial difficulties in America, financial embarrassment in Australia, the disturbance of trade in India, labour disputes at home, and the general depression of agriculture, aggravated by the drought of last season"—but the second half redressed the balance of the first; and, despite all adverse circumstances, the condition of the public balance-sheet showed "in a striking manner the soundness of our finance and the unbroken solidity of the resources of the nation." He quoted the following figures as showing the yield of the Revenue in 1893-94 as compared with the Budget estimate and with the yield of 1892-93.

Revenue 1892-3.

	£
Customs	19,715,000
Excise	25,360,000
Stamps	13,805,000
Land-tax	1,040,000
House Duty	1,410,000
Property and Income-tax	13,470,000
Post Office and Telegraphs	12,880,000
Exchequer receipts from non-tax revenue (Crown lands, interest on purchase money of Suez Canal shares, &c., and miscellaneous)	15,595,000

Revenue 1893-4.

	£
Customs	19,707,000
Excise	25,200,000
Stamps	12,860,000
Land-tax	1,035,000
House Duty	1,425,000
Property and Income-tax	15,200,000
Post Office and Telegraphs	13,010,000
Exchequer receipts from non-tax revenue (Crown lands, interest on purchase money of Suez Canal shares, &c., and miscellaneous)	15,706,000

Thus it appeared that the total revenue was £91,133,000 in 1893-4, as compared with £90,395,000 in the previous financial year, a deficiency, as compared with the Exchequer estimate, of £507,000, or ½ per cent. There had been an increase of £39,000 in the duties on foreign spirits, and in the tea duties an increase of £110,000, but in the wine duties there was a decrease of no less than £58,000. The total produce of the Customs in 1893-4 was £152,000, in excess of that of the preceding year upon the staple articles of consumption among the people. The expenditure of 1893-4 was estimated at £91 464,000, whereas the amount actually expended was £91,303,000, or £161,000 less. There were supplementary estimates of £592,000, without which there would have been a moderate surplus. A balance of the account for 1893-4 showed that the revenue (Exchequer receipts) amounted to £91,133,000; that the expenditure (Exchequer issues) amounted to £91,303,000; and that therefore, the expenditure exceeded the revenue by £170,000. The expenditure included £290,000 issued under the Naval Defence Act, which did not properly belong to the year's expenditure. Moreover, the National Debt had been reduced by £6,574,000, and the unfunded debt by close upon £3,000,000, only £11,600,000 of the latter now remaining in the hands of the public. Turning to the prospects of the coming year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the total estimated expenditure for which he was called upon to provide was £95,458,000, which was larger than the amount he had to provide a year ago by £3,994,000, or, roughly speaking, £4,000,000. The demands of the Admiralty were £3,126,000 in excess of last year and £568,000 more was required for the Civil Services. All the expenditure amounted to an aggregate of £95,458,000, to which must be added £7,250,000, for local purposes, bringing up the total for the service of the year for which he had to provide to £102,700,000. With regard to the estimated revenue for the present year, he anticipated, not an increase, but rather a diminution. He would, however, give the balance-sheet on the basis of the existing taxes:—

Estimated Expenditure for 1894-5	£95,458,000
Estimated Revenue on existing taxation	90,956,000
Estimated Deficit	£4,502,000

"Now, how," he asked, "is this deficit to be met? I answer, first and emphatically, not by borrowing, and not by abandoning the fixed and permanent provision for the liquidation of the National Debt. To take such a course in time of peace would be a fatal and cowardly error." After enlarging upon the circumstances that have impelled the Government to make proposals for an increase of the Navy, he announced that the new sinking fund, as well as the old sinking fund, will be applied to the liquidation of the amount—about £6,000,000—still due under the Naval Defence Act, here remarking that in the financial year 1895-96 the new sinking fund will suffice to completely clear of what remains of that debt. For the present the revenue available from the Suez Canal dividends will be only £260,000, but the result of the whole transaction, taking into account other items saved, will be to reduce the present Exchequer deficit to about £2,379,000—a deficit attributable to two causes, the reduction of debt and increased naval expenditure. Here, then—and it was "a serious matter"—was a sum of such magnitude that it would be necessary to have recourse to the great staple branches of the revenue; for he deprecated "peddling in a matter of this kind with small taxes," which only have the effect of embarrassing all trades without producing any considerable effect. The House wold anticipate, he said, that the first subject to which he would refer was the death duties. In 1888, Mr. Gladstone gave pledge to the effect that the death duties in regard to real and personal property should be equalised. The whole subject, he acknowledged, was very complicated. "These duties have grown up piecemeal; they bear traces of their fragmentary origin; and they present the most extraordinary spectacle of tesselated legislation," comprising, in fact, five duties—the probate, the account, the estate, the legacy, and the succession duties. The existing inequalities, he asserted, are not denied; indeed, Mr. Goschen admitted them by imposing the new estate duty. The proposal of the Government, in an epitomised form, is:—The establishment of a system of graduated death duties, on the basis of the abolition of the present duties, and the creation, in their place, of a new esatate duty chargeable on every class of propetry passing at death—whether realty or personalty—at the following rates.—

On Estate of—		Estate	Duty Per Cent.
£100	to	£500,	1*
500	to	1,000,	2*
1,000	to	10,000,	3†
10,000	to	25,000,	4†
25,000	to	50,000,	4½
50,000	to	75,000,	5
75,000	to	100,000,	5½
100,000	to	150,000,	6
150,000	to	250,000,	6½
250,000	to	500,000,	7
500,000	to	1,000,000,	7½
1,000,000 and upwards,			8

* Lower than present duty. † As at present.

The stamp duty of 30s. on estates not exceeding £300 is to be abolished; and there is to be an increased tax of 6d. per barrel on beer and 6d. per gallon on spirits. The income-tax is to be increased from 7d. to 8d. in the £, and the limit of exemption is to be raised from incomes of £150 a year to those of £160. An abatement of £160 is to be allowed on incomes below £400, and an abatement of £100 on those below £500, the full tax of 8d. in the £ to be chargeable on incomes over £500. Owners of land are to be allowed an abatement of one-twelfth on their assessments under schedule A, and owners of houses one-sixth. These extensions of abatement would amount to £1,450,000 for the current year, and would reduce what was gained from the income-tax to £330,000. Sir W. Harcourt explained that as a result of the changes in the death duties the yield of the succession duty would be diminished by more than a-half. The ultimate increase on the death duties he estimated at three and a-half to four millions; but as the new proposals could not come into operation for some time he could not count for 1894-95 upon more than a net gain of £1,000,000 to the revenue. From the readjustment of taxation and the appropriation of the new sinking fund, he anticipated the following yield:—

Appropriation of New Sinking Fund	£2,123,000
Graduated Death Duties	1,000,000
Extra penny on Income-tax, less abatements.	330,000
Additional Duty of 6d. per gallon on spirits.	760,000
Additional Duty of 6d. per barrel on beer	580,000
	4,793,000
Estimated Surplus	£291,000

Mr. Goschen, commenting briefly on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, asked what prospect there was of passing so controversial a Budget before June.—Mr. Walter Long contended that the increased estate duty meant a heavy burden on landowners.—Mr. Money-Wigram, Mr. Percy Allsopp, and Mr. Usborne adversely commented on the proposal to increase the beer tax.—Mr. Clancy complained of the enhanced spirit duty as an injustice to Ireland.—Sir John Hibbert said the latter impost would be equally applicable to foreign spirits.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had arrived at an age when no man expected gratitude—indeed, such a thing was not to be found on the terrestrial globe. "County member after county member had risen," he continued, "but not one of them has even taken off his hat in acknowledgment of the fact that I have given £800,000 in relief to real property out of the income-tax under schedule A."—Sir M. Hicks-Beach said the abatement under schedule A on houses and land was insufficient. He also thought the payments of the new estate duty would be largely evaded.—Mr. Courtney, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Picton, Mr. Brodrick, Sir John Lubbock, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Evershed and Mr. Illingworth also spoke. Eventually the usual resolutions were passed and the House went into Committee on the *Army Annual Bill*.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Naval education, or rather the education and training of naval officers, writes a service contemporary, is once more coming to the front, and the more the subject is discussed the better. At the same time, there is one point connected with it which those who take part in the discussion should thrash out first, and dispose of before they go into further details. There is an inclination in some quarters to teach the absurd and mischievous doctrine that a modern naval officer must be a so-called "man of science." Now, we should like the upholders of this theory to tell us first what they mean by a "man of science"; secondly, on what grounds they contend that it is necessary that naval officers are to be the beings they picture by the term. It is obvious, we think, that the naval officer nowadays, no more than in olden times and no less, should be familiar with the methods of handling "the tools of his trade," and that to give him this familiarity it is not "scientific" education that he needs, but practice in ships of war at sea. Is it argued that, provided our officers have a so-called scientific education, they can do without practice? If so we can discuss the subject from that point. But if, on the other hand, it is pretended that they can really be men of science and yet obtain the necessary practice to make them seamen, then it is for the theorists to show how they propose to bring this about. If it be necessary, then we are in for radical change indeed, for nothing is more certain than that our officers have never yet been given a scientific education, and, moreover, no real attempt has ever been made to give it, except, perhaps, to a few men of special attainments and ability. The educational establishments, as at present arranged, may impart a smattering of scientific knowledge, but as to making our officers men of science in the generally accepted meaning of the term, they have never done so and they never will. Nor do we see that it is necessary they should.

The first and great desideratum in our officers is that they should be seamen, and to become this they must have been sea-boys, which is not to say that they should have been sea-babies. It is quite certain that the man or youth who is to be trained to the sea must go to sea and get his experience there. Moreover, he must learn to handle and use the tools of his trade at sea, and it will benefit him nothing to know in the day of action the chemical constituents of cordite, if he be ignorant of the way of ships at sea. That a certain scientific training is necessary also will be generally admitted. The theory of navigation is a science which he cannot neglect. But the practice of seamanship is an art, and the capable artist in this sense will make a good naval officer even if he be but an indifferent scientist. It is an important question for consideration whether our officers do not already devote too much time on shore in the endeavour to obtain a smattering of science, and that thereby they lose valuable experience, which would stand them in better stead so far as needful professional qualifications are concerned. It may be, as has been said, that foreign officers are more scientific than those of the British Navy. But even if we admit that this is the case, it has yet to be shown that they are better seamen or more qualified to handle and fight a ship, which after all is the end and aim of naval training.

There is some evidence that young Frenchmen are losing something of their taste for the maritime career. Those who present themselves for admission to the Borda training school grow fewer year by year. Ten years ago there were 500 candidates, in 1888 still 488, in 1892 but 354, and in 1893 but 357. Whether stagnation of promotion, and the prospect of languishing16 or 17 years as a lieutenant, or the constant attacks made by politicians upon the French Navy, or brighter prospects in other walks of life, have contributed most to this change of feeling, it is difficult to say. The system attending the admission examinations for the Borda may have discouraged many. If they fail, and present themselves at any other Government school, they must pass the baccalaureat for which their naval studies have ill fitted them. The Minister of Marine has therefore been wishful to secure for the certificate of admission to the Borda examination equivalent value to the diploma of the Ecole Polytechnique and St. Cyr. After some difficulties with the military authorities this has been accomplished, and the 150 first on the list in the general competition in the naval school may now present themselves at the two schools named without possessing the diplome de bachelier. A little news paragraph has gone the rounds of the papers to the effect that the Admiralty have arranged with the Cunard, the P. and O., the White Star and the Canadian Pacific Steamship Companies for those firms to hold "28 of their vessels at the disposition of the Government in case of emergency. Nearly £31,000, it is added, will be paid in subsidies this year for 12 of these steamships, while for the remaining 16 ships no subsidies will be paid whereas last year nine vessels only were held at the disposition of the Admiralty, and for five of these £21,972 was paid in subsidies. Now which is correct, the official Navy List or the above story? The Navy List for June, 1893, p. 279, gives 12 ships for which subsidies were paid, and 14 held without subsidy. Before the next June's Navy List came out, the City of Paris and City of New York were sold, and the City of Berlin disappeared from the list with the other vessels of the old Inman and International Line. The Celtic of the White Star Line also disappeared, but with these four exceptions, pages 279 and 280 of June 1892 and June 1893 are precisely alike, and so are pages 279 and 279 A of the April Navy List for 1894. The subsidised ships are the Cunarders Etruria and Umbria; the P. & O. ships Victoria, Britannia and Oceana; the White Star Liners Teutonic and Majestic; and the C.P.R. Empresses of India, China and Japan. The non-subsidy ships are the Servia, Gallia, Britannic, Germanic, Adriatic, Aracadia, Valetta, Massilia, Rome, Carthage, Ballarat and Parramatta. What then are the other vessels, and if there should have been only nine why did the Navy List show 21?

The three French battleships, the Charlemagne, Saint Louis, and Henri Quatre, which will be carried a little way towards completion during the year 1894, have been designed by M. Thibaudier, director of the arsenal at Rochefort, and will present the finest development of French battleship construction. It would now seem that the principle of triple screws has been definitely adopted by our neighbours, along with the coupling of the heaviest guns in turrets. In the first respect the new ships will resemble the Massena and Bouvet, as well as the cruiser Dupuy de Lome; in the last they will approach more nearly to our English type. Their displacement of 11,130 tons is a little less than that of the Brennus, but their length is greater by 7·5 metres, and the Brennus was already the longest battleship in the French navy. An inspection of the plans of the new ships shows, indeed, that they are to be built upon much finer lines than their predecessors, and with high freeboard. The following are their intended principal dimensions:—Length, 385ft. 6in.; beam, 67ft. 2in.; draught forward, 24ft. 2in.; stern draught, 27ft. 6in. The main protection of the new ships will consist of an end-to-end steel belt, rising 19·6in. above the waterline, and 15·74in. thick amidships, but somewhat thinner fore and aft. The thickness indicated will extend downward from the upper edge of the belt only for a depth of 27·5in., being gradually reduced from that point to the lower edge, where the thickness will be 9·84in. thick. This main belt is to be supplemented by a lighter one above water 2·95in. thick, which will protect the hull from the projectiles of small guns, and there will be a considerable area of ¾in. plating aft to cause the explosion of melinite or like shells outside the ship. The sub-division of the hull will be very extensive, and every precaution will be taken, not only to keep water out, but to secure its ready egress. There will be two armoured decks, one, 3¼in. thick, level with the top of the main belt, the other, 1¾in. in thickness, being merely a development of the ordinary splinter-proof deck, at the level of its lower edge. Beneath the second deck the vital organs of the ship will be situated—magazines, boilers, engines, turret apparatus, &c.—and the space between the two decks will be sub-divided into a great number of compartments. Moreover, behind the lighter belt there will be a cofferdam 3ft. high, running round the whole ship.

The abolition of the Training Squadron is now seldom or ever referred to, and yet it is but a couple or three years ago when nothing was thought more likely, and not a few naval men even were found to regard such a proceeding with equanimity. We strenuously resisted the proposals at the time, and we trust that they will never be revived, for, as we pointed out, while the arguments in support of the abolition of masts and sails in battleships certainly, and in cruisers possibly, were sound and not to be denied, the retention of a training under sails rested on grounds quite as indefeasable, if indeed they were not more so. The re-fitting of the Comus, Carysfort, and Conquest, to relieve the present vessels forming the Training Squadron, shows that the naval authorities are wide awake to this matter, and the only point open to discussion in connection with it appears to be the number of vessels so employed—surely with the increase of personnel, the number of ships should be increased? We do not suggest that it should be so right through the year, but matters might be so arranged that the crews of the Training Squadron could be utilised for the manœuvres in modern ships, and that also when the brigs and sloops of the school establishments were laid up in winter another vessel or two could be added for the cruise of the Training Squadron. It is to be remembered that we do not at present possess for nearly all the ordinary seamen of the fleet, or our young officers either, through this course of training, and yet no one can doubt that those who do obtain it are brighter and smarter in all respects for the experience. Mr. S. M. Milne, of Leeds, has lately published an admirable work, beautifully illustrated, on "The Standards and Colours of the Army." But, unfortunately, he has, it appears, been throwing pearls before swine, for, as we have heard, none of the four large military clubs want it, and one of them sent for a copy, and actually returned it as being unsuited to their library!

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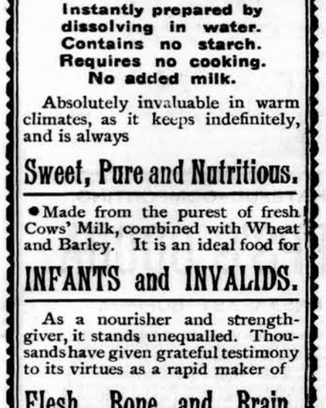
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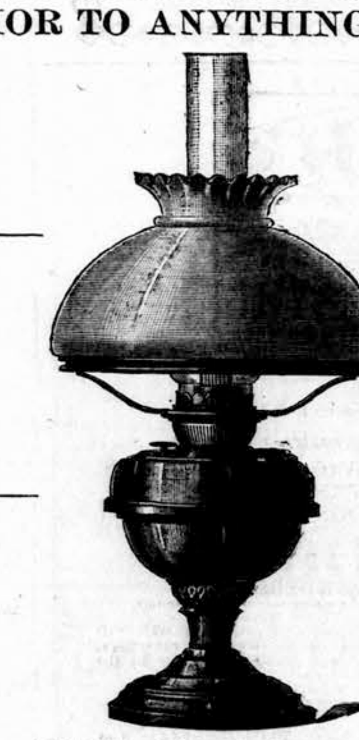
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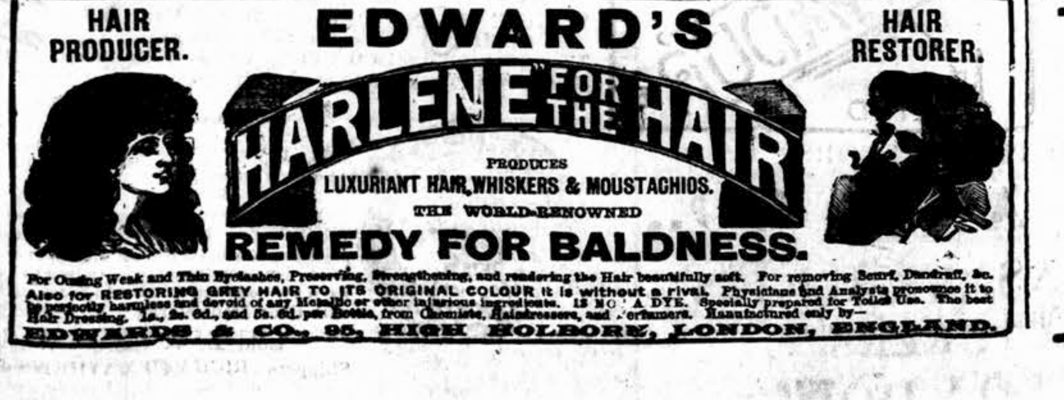


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